W. H. ALLEN, WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment. April 23d, 1860.

R. C. JOHNSON, T NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.

H. L. HOLMES. AW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,

New Journal Building.

Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO., WILMINGTON, N. C. Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860.—158 &29.

F. M. BIZZELL,

BIZZELL & CO.,

ROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
28-tf March 8th, 1860

ALEX. OLDHAM.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bapor and other Country Produce.

Dec. 22d. 1859

17—

WALKER MEARES, PRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass,
Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

W. H. TURLINGTON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIM-BER, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for

My what and waterbuses being conveniently society for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, ena-bles me to make charges light. H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Nov. 11th, 1859.

C. POLVOGT,

PHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,

CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,

WILMINGTON, N. C. Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short

WILLIAM WILMINGTON, N. C. WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

**Fuffice opposite No. 47, North Water street.

Nov. 24th, 1859.

AVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FOR-WARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entered to their care. ## Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH. Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859-8-1y.

OWEN & YARBROUGH

TOMMISSION MERCHANT, Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.

Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, SMITH & McLAURIN, JOHN MCLAURIN, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

RETER TO

JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. THOMAS W. PLAYER,
[NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street. September 23, 1859—4-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
50-tf ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 North WATER STREET.
Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from
punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and
faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,

ORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Lutterloh's Wharf,

Aug. 5th, 1859.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

49-1y

JOHN M. CLARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME,
Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 5, 1860—31tf.

JAMES O. BOWDEN, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C ALFRED ALDERMAN,

TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line. Feb. 17th, 1860.

HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, erfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and ., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the Upublic that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice

May 20—37-1y.

W. H. MCRARY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C. REFERENCES :

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash, "" " Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY, No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,

OLD LOCOMOTIVES,

STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS, Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.

> BOLTING CLOTH DEPOT, JOHN R. PLATT.

NO. 79 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK,

MPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
in NEW ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, from the
Manufactories of HENRY BODMER AND DUFOUR & CO.

Orders forwarded to all parts of the United States and
Canada by Evyress

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1860.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

April 28th, 1860

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Influen-A, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, Relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZEMOES.

"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.

"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.
Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York.

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."

Rev. S. Seigfried, Morristown, Ohio.

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from Cold."

Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis.

"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers."

Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.

Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as

Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."

Rev. E. Rowley, A. M.,

President Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

Also, Brown's Laxative Troches, or Calhartic Lozenges, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.

Feb. 2nd. 1860. Feb. 2nd. 1860.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.

SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman,
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a
hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own
head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days
since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine
crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So
convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery
that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR
RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious
interest to our bald pated friends.—From Richmond Enquirer. December 12th, 1859. A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.

rer, December 12th, 1859.

This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be. Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.

This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.

Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond.

WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

FEVER AND AGUE, from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous missm of vegetable decay. This exha-lation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. lation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.— Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the cen-Then the Fever follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system aban-which abounds in all kinds of fish, oysters, &c., &c. This dons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of Fever and Ague. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health in the Eastern part of the State, as the dwelling is pleasantly situated on a bluff, close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the stitutional disorder will of course undermine the health in the Eastern part of the State, as the dwelling is pleasantly situated on a bluff, close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the stitutional disorder will of course undermine the health in the Eastern part of the State, as the dwelling is pleasantly situated on a bluff, close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the stitutional disorder will of course undermine the health in the Eastern part of the State, as the dwelling is pleasantly situated on a bluff, close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the stitutional disorder will of course undermine the health in the Eastern part of the State, as the dwelling is pleasantly situated on a bluff, close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the state, as the dwelling is pleasantly situated on a bluff, close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the water water

stitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "Ague Cure" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to ex-This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term acclimatation. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

won for itself anch a recover.

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PU POSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.

— FOR COSTIVENESS:

FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA; FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE; FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY; FOR A FOUL STOMACH; FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS; FOR THE PILES;

FOR THE PILES;

FOR THE CURE OF BURDFULA;

FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;

FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;

FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;

FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;

FOR DROFFF;

FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;

FOR WORMS;

FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;

FOR A DINNER PILL:

FOR A DINNER PILL: They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for \$1. FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesme eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the un-paralleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above com-plaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other pre-parations they make more profit on. Demand AYER's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.

Jan. 4th, 1860

102-laweow—19-cowly

PAINTS_PAINTS.

PAINTS_PAINTS.

PAINTS_PAINTS.

PAINTS_PAINTS.

White Closs Zinc;

White Gloss Zinc;

Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by

W. H. LIPPITT,

Feb. 16.

Druggist & Chemist.

DAVID N. CARTER, UNITED WE STAND! WM. CARTER & SONS

HAVE ESTABLISHED the first permanent BOOT AND SHOE, SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY in Chatham

County, for wholesale, where may be had at short notice, at any time, a full assortment of the above named articles, all of which are principally made of their own make of Leather, and of Southern hides. We hope this will have unlimited attention from all who are down against the Harper's Ferry affair. Nothing shall be lacking on our part to please.

Our NEGRO BROGANS are unsurpassed in North Carolina, and as we make the Leather, we can sell on terms to compare with any.

All orders from a distance shall have due attention. All kinds of county produce, raw Hides, Tallow, &c., taken in exchange at cash prices.

Messrs. T. C. & B. G. WORTH, sele agents at Wilmington, N. C., and G. W. WILLIAMS & CO., at Fayetteville, N. C., for the sale of our Negro Brogans, &c., Address, WM. CARTER & BONS, Goldston, N. C.

For Sale and to Let.

NOTICE ... VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. BY VIRTUE of authority in the last Will and Testament of Charles Henry, deceased, will be exposed to sale at Lillington, on Saturday, the 16th day of June next, on six months credit, the real estate of said deceased in North Carolina, except the Dower of his widow, lying on Colley and Lyon, containing in the whole about 3,400 acres. Bond and approved spreads of the carolinal contents of the carolinal contents. and Lyon, containing in the whole and approved sureties required.

P. MURPHY, Administrator,
With the Will Annexed.

At the same time and place and upon the same terms, without incumbrance of Dower, the lots at Lillington with the fixtures and appurtenances owned in common between the undersigned and said deceased, valuable as a stand for a Store, Distilleries, &c.

G. F. WALKER.

P. MURPHY, Adm'r, C. T. A.

36-ts

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the late residence of Timothy Newkirk, dec'd, on six months credit, by virtue of powers under the last Will and Testament of said deceased, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next, the following lands, viz:

A tract of 631 acres, known as the first purchase of the Wells Lands, adjoining the lands of Timothy Newkirk, Jr., Elizabeth Wells, Wm. B. Wells, Levi Moore, and Wilkins's lands, and on both sides of North Branch.

2. One tract of 129 acres, known as Lot No. 4 in the partition of the Wm. Stallings Land, on Gum Branch, adjoining the lands of Jacob Wells, Sr., J. K. Groves, and others. Bond and approved sureties required.

JNO. D. POWERS, Executors.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River. in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear. about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Weter. good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn. Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborkood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.

April 19, 1860.—34-tf

ARTHUR BOURDEAUX. PLANTATION FOR SALE.

Corn House and Negro Houses, all in good repair.

There is a good Male and Female Academy within a few The above premises are within 18 miles of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad by land, or 25 miles by water from Morehead City, through Bogue Sound, where there is constant passing by lighters.

by lighters.

I will take pleasure in showing the place to any person wishing to purchase, or any letters addressed to me at this place will receive prompt attention.

C. B. GLOVER. Swansboro', N. C., April 12th, 1860. Raleigh Standard insert six weeks and send bill to this office immediately for collection.

LANDS FOR SALE. THE Subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, the following tracts of Land:
Twelve Hundred Acres immediately on the White Lake, in Bladen county, 8 miles below Elizabethtown, and two miles and a half from the Little Sugar Loaf, on the two miles and a half from the Little Sugar Loar, on the Cape Fear River. This land is as good for farming as any in this county, there being six or seven hundred acres of good SWAMP, the most of which is drained, fifty acres under cultivation that will produce from forty to fifty bushels per acre. There are Houses on this tract and two tasks of Turpentine Boxes. Also, 150 acres adjoining the Lands of Daniel Johnson and Wm. Bordeaux. Also, 200 acres adjoining the Lords of Elizabeth Melvin and George Caip. 320 ing the lands of Elizabeth Melvin and George Cain; 320 acres adjoining Peter Cain and Owen Gardner; 150 adjoining John Cain,—the last mentioned lands are well timbered.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. mmediately.

Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. J. A. ROBESON.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three
miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.

The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.

The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.

passed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.

G. A. McCLAMMY.

March 22, 1860.

30.9m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO and LANDS, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two humdred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.

On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.

To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.

A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.

J. G. PICKETT.

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.

productive.

The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
45-14

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.

PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.

Charles Frodsham's London Time-k eepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.

AF Sole authorized Agents for above,

Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,

Rich Jewelry, new designs.

DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.

Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.

Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT, a visit entailing ne obligation to purchase.

ailing no obligation to purchase.

* Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.

July 22.

47-1y

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that one slave, his property, SIMON, has run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slave that if he does not immediately return to his said master, it is lawful for any person to capture him by s'aying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.

W. T. J. YANN, J. P., [SEAL.]

DESCRIPTION:

Elmon is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5

SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

New Hanover Co., May 3, 1860 .- 36-tf.

STATE NORTH CAROLINA,

John D. Bellamy, Vs. • Attachment.

Benjamin M. Williams. Attachment.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the Town of Wilmington, for the defendant in this cause to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him.

Witness, KENNETH HAYNES, Clerk of said Court at Office in Whiteville, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1860.

KENNETH HAYNES, Clerk.

May 3d. 1860

May 3d, 1860 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Rives and wife, — Sanders and wife, and others, heirs at law

May 3.-36-6t. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

T APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ira notifying said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Onslow, at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in June next, and answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard or northeast to him. and heard ex parte as to him.

Teste, JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk. [pr. adv. \$5 62.] 32-6t.

Schools.

WANSBORO' MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustees and citizens of
Swansboro' and vicinity, have secured the services
of Mr. A. A. Neel and lady, as instructors in the above
Academy, in connection with Mr. John F. Mattocks. The

Academy, in connection with Mr. John F. Mattocks. The present regular session began on the 1st of March, and will end the 1st of August next.

Instruction is given in the English branches, Latin, Greek, French and Music. The prices for tuition are as usual—varying from \$8 50 to \$20 per session.

Good board can be had at from \$35 to \$40 per session.

We are fully satisfied there is not a better High School in the country than this now is.

Richmond, Va.
REFERENCES.—B. S. Ewell, President of William and Mary College; Rev. S. R. Houston, A. M., Union, Va.; Rev. J. S. Grasty, A. M., Fincastle, Va.; Hon. H. M. Edmundson,

mence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.,) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad-and depot, to be out of reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

WILL GIVE A REWARD OF FIFTY DOLLARS for the above negro, dead or alive, delivered to me, or for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D., 1860. John D. Bellamy, Attachment.

Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1859.
John C. Mallard, James B. Moak, James Maxwell,
Benajah Carroll and wife, Mary
E., William Richie and wife, Sarah
W., James Evans, William Evans,
ans, &c.

and wife, and others, heirs at law of James Evans.

I T APPEARING to the Court, that Bensjah Carroll and wife, Mary E., William Richie and wife, Sarah W., James Evans, William Evans, — Rives and wife, and — Sanders and wife, reside beyond the limits of the State: Ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of our Court of Equity, to be held at Kenansville on the fourth Monday of Sentember next, and then and there plead, and Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte as to them Witness my hand, officially, 1st day of May, A. D., 1860

JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.

ONSLOW COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—March Term, 1860.

HILL KING, Administrator of William Stephens,

WILLOUGHBY L. STEPHENS, IRA STEPHENS, JEMIMA

STEPHENS, and MOURNING HALL.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

DUANE RULISON

Guarantees the most perfect satisfaction to all his patrons.

BEAR IN MIND,

That you can order any Books which are in print and they will be furnished at the Publishers' prices, and promptly sent to any destination, each Book sold accompanied by a present worth from 50 cents to \$100.

MONEY MAY BE SENT AT MY RISK BY LETTER, Provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded to the property of the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded to the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded to the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded to the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded to the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded to the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded to the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded to the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded the provided it is inclosed in presence of excluded the provided in the provided it is inclosed in presence of exclusive the provided it is inclosed in presence of exclusive the provided it is inclosed in the p ONSLOW COUNTY.

the country than this now is.

Mr. N. and lady are lately from Fincastle Female Seminary, Rotetourt county, Va. Mr. N. finished his education at William and Mary College; and Mrs. N. under the tuition of H. P. Lepebore, of Richmond Female Institute,

Washington, D. C.; H. P. Hepborne, Principal Richmond
Female Institute, Richmond, Va.

D. A. HUMPHREY,
C. H. BARNUM,
R. S. McLEAN,

ISAAC N. SAUNDERS. THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will com-mence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and con-

P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, "Female"
Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859

THE ABOVE REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine in any Jail so that I get them, my two negroes, SUT & LEWIS, who ran away in 1859, from Clark & Smith, near Georgetown, S. C., or \$100 for either. SUT is about 27 years old, more than 6 feet high—very black and very likely, and will weigh about 180 rounds. LEWIS is just such another negro as Sut, except that he is not so black, and has lost a part of the fore-finger of his left hand by a Straw-Cutter.

HENRY S. CLARK, of Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, last June, his negro boy PETER. Said Peter is a dark negro, about 18 to 20 years old, 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inches nigh, tolerably stout made,—is a Cooper by trade. Supposed to be lurking about Long Creek, Lower Black River or Upper Black River Districts. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County.

James P. MOORE.

January 12th, 1860.

20-tf.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the night of the 27th inst., a negro man named GREEN, aged about 40 years, tolerably bright complected, coarse, harsh looking akin, bushy head of hair, had whiskers when he left, weighs about 160 pounds, is close built, broad across the shoulders, quick step, and quick spoken when spoken to, and has a small naked spot on the top of his head.

I will give the above reward of Pifty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement any jail so that I get him again.

It is supposed that he went off with his young master, a boy of about eighteen years of age.

Address me at Earpaboro', Wake County, N. C.

Dec. 29, 1869. [19-tf]

HENDERSON HOCUT.

Genera Notices. SPLENDID GIFTS STANDARD LITERATURE : HUMOR!

BIOGRAPHY! TRAVEL! HISTORY! ADVENTURE! PROSE! FICTION!

PORTRY!

DEVOTION! AMUSEMENT? With BOOKS of every standard author, in all the departments of Literature, at Publishers' lowest prices, you can obtain ELEGANT PRESENTS

DUANE RULISON'S Quaker City Publishing House,
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THE OLDEST PUBLISHING HOUSE IN AMERICA
CONDUCTING THE GIFT BOOK BUSINESS.
The Gift Department has been conducted for the past three
years, and in this department this house possesses anvantages superior to all others.
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A NEW AND ENLARGED LIST

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FOR 1860. Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for MOTHERS!
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Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for SWEETHEARTS!
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A new edition of the "Quaker City Publishing House Cat-

alogue" has just been issued, comprising
THE NEW BOOKS,
THE STANDARD BOOKS,
THE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
IN ALL OF THE DEPARTMENTS LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Not an exceptionable volume can be found in the whole Catalogue. It is richly worthy the attention of the scholar

and general reader; and is

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City Publishing House, are sold as low as at any other establishment, and a handsome present worth from fifty cents
to \$100 accompanies each Book sold.

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JUVENILE BOOKS in almost endless variety. BIBLES of all sizes and qualities.
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Provided it is inclosed in presence of a reliable person, and properly registered. But the best and safest mode to remit is by draft on Philadelphia or New York, made payable to to express an opinion against secession.

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Will please send for a Catalogue which contains inducements not to be excelled by any other establishment, with full di-rections and part.culars.

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D U A N E R U L I S O N,

Proprietor of the Quaker City Publishing House,

No. 33 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa

ONE NOTE against Wm. Cleny, made payable to Richard B. Hatch some time during last year, for \$80, with a credit of \$10, paid the present year. All persons are forewarned against trading for said note.

Mt. Olive, N. C., April 5.—34-5t. JOS. R. HATCH.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of C. H. ROBINSON & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding Business. All business entrusted to tkeir care will receive rompt personal attention.

Marck 9, 1860—158&29 CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a Co-partnership under the name and style of FOYLES & GALLOWAY, for the purpose of carrying on the GROCERY BUSINESS in all its various branches, in the town of Wil-

mington, and would respectfully solicit a share of the pub lic patronage.

DANIEL M. FOYLES. CHARLES M. GALLOWAY. THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.

JNO. M. HENDERSON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or elsewhere, if necessary.

Dec. 22, 1859.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

Angust 1st. 1859.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS. ALL PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders, and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.

M. F. DOZIER,

SITUATION WANTED BY AN OVERSEER,

XPERIENCED in Ground Peas, Cotton, Rice and Turpentine. Good reference given. Address undersigned
at Laurel Hill, Waccamaw River, S. C., until 25th May.
May 3, 1860.—36 3t W. T. BRAY. JONES' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage.

AARON GAGE.

166-1m-30-1y KERCHIZ HOLET'

City OF NEW YORK

SINGLE ROOMS 50 C. NTS PER DAY.

City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,

(Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.

There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the lotel.

R. FRENCH, Proprietor. 50-1y

HALIFAX, May 3.—The steamer Canada reports that the Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ult. In the British House of Commons Mr. Horsman at-

tacked the foreign policy of the government and denounced the designs of Napoleon.

Lord John Russell defended ministers, and asserted that they had not been unmindful of the honor of their that they had not been unmindful of the honor of their country, or the peace of Europe.

Taylor & Seers, in the Staffordshire trade at London, had suspended, owing to the failure of their American remittances; their liabilities are believed to be small.

The chief cashier (Pullinger) of the Union Bank of London, was a defaulter, it was believed, to a considerable amount.

ble amount.

The Papal government has sent a dispatch to the European powers, not only protesting against the annexation of the Legations to Piedmont, but hoping that they will put an end to this iniquitous spoliation.

The Pope has appointed Count Merode, of Belgium, his Minister of War. his Minister of War.

The votes in the district of Nice show a majority of 160 against annexation to France. The subscriptions to the new Austrian loans exceed seventy-five millions of florins.

The Convention Adjournment_Inability to Nomi-

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The intelligence that the Democratic National Convention had suspended balloting and had agreed to adjourn, when they adjourn today, to meet at Baltimore on the 18th, the third Monday of June, indicates that the Douglas men were powerless to effect his nomination amidst the present imbroglio.

The fact that those remaining with them in convention held to the two-thirds rule, put an estoppel upon their

The seconding States will be thus allowed time to fill vacancies in their delegations. At Baltimore the Convention will have the opportunity to review its work at Charleston. If they cannot agree upon the slavery question, they will commence by balloting for a President.

From Washington,—Washington, May 3.—A number of Southern Congressmen returned from Charleston to day, and on their entrance into the House were surrounded by delegates anxious to hear the latest oral intelligence from that city. There was much consequent The mission of Mr. Dimitry to Central America, it

now appears, was only special in connection with the Nicaraguan treaty, and he will soon return to resume his position as translator in the State Department.

The magnificent iron steamer Philadelphia has been chartered to convey the Japanese Embassy from Norfolk to Washington. They will be received here with military and exists hences.

tary and civic honors.

Captain Tatnall, late commander of the East India

squadron, has arrived here.

Mr. Corwin has returned from addressing the Republican State Convention at Dover, Delaware, where he spoke four hours. The republicans claim that it was the largest convention ever held in that city. ITEMS FROM NEW ORLEANS. - New Orleans, May 3.—The call for a meeting, to be held in Lafayette Square to-morrow evening, is published. The object is to pro-

test against any action of citizens of Louisiana, which would commit the State to a disunion movement, also, vana, April 30, has arrived at this port. She reports Sugar firm at 8½ rials. There had been exported during the week 41,500 hhds., being the largest of the season. Sterling exchange 12 a 121/2 per cent. premium.

Exchange on New York 1/4 a 3/4 per cent. premium.

CONVICTION FOR SELLING FREE NEGROES .- Norfolk, May 3 Captain Brayley, of the British schooner Alice Rogers, was convicted in the U.S. District Court to day of attempting to sell free negroes, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Mode of Voting in the Charleston Convention. There are many persons, no doubt, unable to explain how the "half votes" are given in the Charleston Con-

vention. For the information of such, let us illustrate it: Each congressional district sends two delegates, but under the rules adopted by that body, a district is entitled to only one vote. When, therefore, the two delegates vote as a unit-for instance, for Mr. Douglas -they are counted as one; but when they divide, one for Mr. Douglas, and the other for Mr. Guthrie, they are set down as half for each.

This mode of voting secures to each congressional district the full vote to which it is entitled, whereas, in

There is nothing new, however, in this mode of voting, as the same course has been pursued by previous demo-cratic national conventions.—Balt. Sun. THE PAY OF OPERA SINGERS.—Piccolomini condescends to sing for £100 a night. Giuglini is farmed, sold outright, for three years to Mr. Lumley at the rate of 10,000f. a month (£100.) The farmer sells the singer's services again, and makes the best he can, sometimes doing well, sometimes it is slack work. Giulini carned for his impresario 80,000 francs (£3,200) in three months singing in Paris. Milan and Turin. The price at Milan

case the two delegates disagreed, there would, under a different rule, be a tie, and therefore no vote be given.—

was £80 a night. The Miners' and Planters' Bank of North Carolina has gone into operation at Murphy, Cherokee County, with A. S. Davidson as President, and D. C. Harden

NORTH CAROLINA INVENTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the right to manufacture and sell Wm. E. Wyche's Patent Ploughs in the Counties of Duplin, Onslow, New Hanover, Bladen and Brunswick, takes this method of informing the citizens that he has now, and intends keeping constantly on hand a good stock of the above named Ploughs at the following places: In Wilmington at Messrs. Alderman & Bettencourt's and at David J, Greer's Lamp Store, No. 46 Market street; in Onslow at Jacksonville, and at Mr. Southerland's Store at Richlands; in Duplin at Kenansville and Duplin Road.

The original pattern which met with almost universal approbation has been remoddled, and the few slight objections found to exist have been removed. These Ploughs are now confidently offered to the public as one of the best farming utensils ever invented, without exception.

All cash orders promptly attended to.

Kenansville, Duplin Co., April 12th, 1860.

33-2m*

Kenansville, Duplin Co., April 12th, 1860.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,

Brass and Iron Castings, finished or unfinished;
new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.

Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.

November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 lbs. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry; PAINTS AND OILS.

wholesale and retail, by "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

Take a quarter, or 50 cents, and buy a Satchel, at RALDWIN'S.

singing in Paris, Milan and Turin. The price at Milan

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGHES. He is prepared at all thres to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual ampleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.

May 28th, 1858

FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR. HON, JOHN W. ELLIS.

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

fail or falter in the hour of trial? Shall we leave the gallant barque to seek for safety in a cock-boat? Are fifty-two seceders the "Constitutional Democracy," simply because they choose to assume the name? Not at all!—Not at all! We will never despair of the Democratic party, until we also despair of the country, with whose history it is so intimately allied, and of which it whose history it is so intimately allied, and of which it forms so important a feature.

But we must not be understood as meaning to intimate any desire for the sake of mere expediency to waive the demand for the recognition of any of our just and constitutional rights. We would insist upon these where they can best be obtained and guaranteed in and through the agency of the National Democratic party.

As good citizens we would obey the laws and respect the decisions of the courts within their proper sphere. but the dictation of principles to national conventions is not within the sphere of the duties confided to any court.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday. Declines.

The following letter, placed in our hands this morning, apprises us of the fact that R. K. Bryan, Esq., one of our representatives in the last House of Commons of the State of North Carolina, declines being a candidate for re-election to that position.

While, in common with our fellow-citizens generally we must regret the determination by which we will be deprived of Mr. Bryan's valuable services in the next Legislature, we must feel that his course is not the result of caprice, but is dictated by considerations of overruling weight. It will devolve upon the June Convention to nominate some other good and true man:

To the Democrats of New Hanover Co.

SCOTT'S HILL, May 8th, 1860. FELLOW CITIZENS: As the time is near at hand, when the purpose of nominating candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly, I think it proper that I should give you notice of my inability to serve you again as one of inconvenience and loss attendant on a three months absence | we hope the Progress will agree with us. from my home and affairs at a critical period of the year. makes it obligatory on me to decline a renomination. I cannot suppose that you will have any difficulty in supplying my place with a suitable incumbent. On the contrary, I am who can render you more efficient service than I could.

I cannot take leave of you without giving some expression to the feelings of gratitude which your kindness to me has inspired. Two years ago you manifested your confidence in of your esteem I shall ever cherish with emotions of gratitude and pleasure.

Very respectfully yours.

The "Opposition," or so called "Constitutional Union " party, hold a Convention this week in Balti-

We look for plain sailing. There will be none of the difficulties there that there were last week and the week

But we will not spend time in speculation. We know

what value to attach to the speculation of outsiders, even when present,-how much less value can attach to them when the speculators are distant from the scene of me the justice to publish the following operations. The telegraph will bring some leading items, but not quite correct.—Ib.

The first editorial article in the Journal of Friday last, headed "The Charleston Convention Adjourned," states distinctly that the Editor had not returned view of this fact, replies to an article almost immediately following, stating that he had done so!

Again, on Saturday, the editor of the Journal states Could anything be plainer than all this?

Need we offer any other reply to the personal insinuaupon it to set itself right.

The Western Malls.

The Rail Roads leading from Goldsboro' and Weldon via Raleigh having, on the 1st inst., refused to carry tors who have published the correspondence alluded to, or noticed the matter at all, to give this card a place in the mails, we have received no papers from Raleigh, or any where else on the North Carolina Road, for two days. This is too bad, and we hope the difficulty between the Rail Road Companies and the Postoffice held in that city yesterday on the subject.

Daily Journal, 3d inst.

Communication Resumed. This morning we received papers from Raleigh, Charlotte, Greensboro' and other western points, some of them

with these .- Daily Journal; 8th inst. THE CANVASS.—Gov. Ellis, we regret to learn, was unable to meet Mr. Pool at Beaufort, Carteret co., he having been taken ill after their arrival, and at the Governor's suggestion, Mr. Pool addressed the people alone.

Governor had so far recovered, that he thought he for Sayers. It was what is called sport. would be able to speak at Newbern on the 3d inst., yesterday. A note from Gov. Ellis to the Editor of the Washington Dispatch, states that he will not be able to meet Mr. Pool at Washington, Beaufort County, on the 9th. The appointments were made by Mr. Pool, and the exhibition, was \$2,500. If not well-earned, the for the port of Wilmington, to fill the vacancy occasioned this last one comes in conflict with the meeting of the money was at least hardly earned. Literary Board at Raleigh on the 11th, which requires

The citizens of Sumter, S. C., held a meeting on Wednesday last, and passed resolutions expressing their unalloyed satisfaction at the action of the seceding delegates from the Charleston Convention. Five delegates were appointed to convey the thanks of the meeting to to go into a berth in his cabin not generally occupied,

ashore. Verdict, accidental drowning.

From the Daily Journal, 4th inst. The Newbern Progress has taken upon itself the task," at the risk of censure," of explaining how it is that Mr. F. I. Wilson has been circulating the address of the Working Men's Association. The Progress copies our article on the subject as his text, and goes on to explain as follows:

Never Give up the Ship!

The true sailor is tried amid the fury of the storm of the battle—the true Democrat in the day of trial.—Neither will give up the ship—neither will strike his colors while a plank remains or there is a shot in the locker.

The good old Democratic ship has been in a littlegale—a slight breeze, but her flag is still there—she still floats and will float, the noblest craft that has ever breasted the storms of ultraism on the one hand, or fanaticism on the other. Shall we give up that ship now? Shall we fail or falter in the hour of trial? Shall we leave the gallant barque to seek for safety in a cock-boat? Are

The Progress should bear in mind, that at the time the address was first published, no action had been taken by either the Democratic or Opposition parties on the subject, and that it had not, consequently, assumed a party shape until it was made so by the Opposition. No one ever pretended to say the Association is not composed of "white men," or that they had no right to circulate such an address." But we do say, Hon. L. O'B. Branch, puts the matter in regard to the that, after the matter had become a test between the suspension of the mails on the upper lines in this State two parties, and the Democratic party having taken is- in a proper light, and, we think fully exonerates the desue with the doctrine advocated by the address, Gov. partment from blame in the premises : Ellis had a right to complain of the circulation of the document by a professed individual member of the party for the success of which he is now laboring. We certainly made no allusion to Mr. Wilson's present connection with the Standard,-did not even intimate that he "holds a situation in the Standard office" at this time. The Progress has brought all that before the public of leave all that to the Progress' progressive mode of progressing. It is well to have friends, to help one out of a difficulty, but really in this case we think Mr. Pen- of that offer. nington might have given Mr. Wilson time to explain for himself. But perhaps we are wrong in this; we had forgot the mails have been stopped, and no communication can be had by Railroad speed with Raleigh, and allow our friend of the Progress to progress slower than Convention of the Democratic Party will assemble for the he is wont to do on such an unimportant progressive

We have endeavored, in the above, to avoid censuring your representatives in the House of Commons. The great the Progress for giving its "little explanation." In this

From the Daily Journal, 5th inst. We clip the following from the Raleigh Standard of the 2d inst., which paper did not reach this office well assured that there are those among you willing to serve, until this morning. It affords us the utmost pleasure in doing so, as it enables us to relieve the public mind of an erroneous impression. If the Standard had made the same statement on the first appearance of the corpecting to see something from Mr. Wilson on the subject, and, nothing appearing, we very naturally concluded to wait no longer. Almost every paper in the State likewise transfer thereto a large portion of the railroad of adressing an audience in Craven, commenced his had published the correspondence before it was alluded to by us. We do not, however, regret the appearance of our article, as it enables Mr. Wilson to place himself in a favorable position before his party:

"We clip the following from the Wilmington mut, and will correct the editors in so far as Mr. Wilson before at Charleston. There will be some of that in- is concerned in the editorial. Mr. W. has not circulated tense earnestness that lead the Southern delegates to any of these addresses, as Gov. Ellis was made to berisk any amount of temporary defeat in the assertion of lieve by interested parties. He is not, nor has be been. opposed to the re-election of his Excellency; nor has which the Postmaster General is restricted, in his enenduring principles. A few sonorous platitudes—some he opposed by word or deed, the platform adopted by gagements with railroad companies, to "25 per centum" rejoicing over the apparent rupture in the Demogratic the late Convention. Mr. Wilson has been confined to over and above what similar transportation would cost He here read portions of the platform and reviewed it. party—a nomination of some man of tropes and figures— his bed for more than a week, and so soon as he is able a whoop and a hurrah, and the thing will probably be to attend to business, we have little doubt he will pay 25th January, 1839, which limits the rate of pay to be have, and slaves should pay as much according to value proper respect to his friends of the Journal, and all others who seem to take interest in his future welfare."

> From the Raleigh Register. Mr. Syme :- As you have published the correspondence referred to below, I feel assured that you will do Card.

As several of the newspapers of this State have published a correspondence which recently took place between Gov. Ellis and Dan'l. G. Fowle, Esq., of this City, in which my political character is directly, and my personal reputation indirectly assailed, I deem it not my right, but my duty, to defend both. This I from Charleston, and yet the Newbern Progress, in can and will do, be the consequences what they may to myself or to others. When that correspondence was published I was very ill; and it is with much difficulty that I now write. I only ask a suspension of judgment for a short time, confident that I can triumphantly vinthat he had travelled the night before from Charleston. dicate myself. For the present I content myself with Men's Association," as an Association, and against mytions of the Progress? We leave the subject. If the Progress thinks that fair dealing, few else will. We call dence founded. Before God and my country, I never dence founded. Before God and my country, I never dence founded. Before God and my country, I never dence founded. Before God and my country, I never dence founded. Before God and my country, I never dence founded amounts to \$21,600 per annum. These statements show self, as an individual, false-false in part, false in whole, thought of doing that with which I am charged, and no such idea ever entered my mind, until I heard that Gov. Ellis had denounced me for doing at

I trust that a sense of justice will prompt those edi-FRANK I. WILSON.

The Sumter, S. C., Watchman, of the 8th inst. Department will be speedily settled. A gentleman who states that six negroes have been arrested on suspicion left Raleigh yesterday informs us that a meeting was of having murdered the boy Charles, the property of Mr. Bradford, who was previously supposed to have been killed by the train running over him. The circumstances negative this last supposition, and leave little doubt that the negro had been murdered and the body laid on the track, so that suspicion might be turned days behind their date, but still acceptable as giving from the murderers, and it be taken for granted that the evidence that those parts have not dissolved their union engine killed him.

What a delicate amusement that was in which Messrs. Heenan and Sayers were engaged last month! Two hours knocking at each other was enough to have tried horses, donkeys, or other quadrapeds.

Over sixty licks did Heenan hit Sayers, and sundry We are pleased to see from the Progress, that the times did he knock him down. That, too, was pleasant

Speaking of sport, the whisper is that among the spectators was a Rev. Bishop of the church establishment, to say nothing of noble lords and other persons. The amount cleared by each man as the proceeds of

The Charleston Courier of the 8th inst., says that " the schooner Julia Anna, Capt. Harding, which sailed from this port on Sunday last for Philadelphia returned here on Monday afternoon. On Sunday about 6 P. M., off Cape Romain, Capt. Harding having cause

proxy for the State. - Daily Journal, 4th inst.

sin:—The undersigned, at a late meeting of the Wis-mington Light Infantry, were appointed a committee to address a circular to the Volunteer Military Companies throughout the State, concerning the holding a conven-tion of military men, to take into consideration the Militia Law of the State, and beg leave to suggest.

That a military convention be held in the town of

Goldsboro', on Wednesday, July 11th, 1860.

That each company send at least three delegates, who will appear in uniform at the time appointed. day or two under a severe cold, and being quite hoarse labored under disadvantages; still he spoke at length and much to the satisfaction of his political friends. If these suggestions should meet the views of you company, or any attention as to time or place de ease communicate the same to the Chairman of the

The replies from the several companies will be compared, and the time and place fixed upon by the majori-ty, will be duly noticed in the papers throughout the desire had always been to do justice to the people of

> Very respectfully, your obd't serv'ts, Wm. L. DeRosset, Chr'm. E. D. HALL, C. D. MYERS.

> > J. H. WRIGHT.

R. B. MACRAE.

Governor Ellis led off. He had been laboring for a

desire had always been to do justice to the people of every section of the State. He and his competitor had

not discussed federal politics much as yet, no Presiden-tial nomination having been made, but they differed there

as well as on State matters. Gov. E. at once took up

the change proposed by his competitor and his party in the State Constitution, and discussed it at length.— Governments should be charitable—the strong could pro-

Gov. Ellis argued that the East and West had com

promised this matter in the adoption of the Constitution

as it now stood. He showed the amount of revenue de

rived from slaves and the amount derived from white

polls; that the East already paid her full proportion of

her people to bear a greater portion of the burdens o

government. He insisted that ad valorem, as proposed

y his competitor, would tax many articles and species

of property now exempt, and that it would operate a-gainst the poor instead of relieving them from any bur-

He alluded to the federal basis as established and re

cognized by the General Government, and pointed out

what he conceived would be the bad effects of any change.

He spoke of free suffrage; declared that measure was

adoption of the Constitution, and that its adoption re-

moved an unjust inequality which existed. He pointed

to the difference between the taxes now levied on arti-

ded that the proposed change would tax articles of ne

cessity more while it would tax luxuries less. He

charged Mr. Pool with not voting for a proposition

made before the last Legislature to reduce the tax on

land from 20 to 15 cents on the \$100 valuation. Gov.

rights and interests of every section. He contended that

there was a decided difference between the ad valorem

of other Southern States and the ad valorem proposed

here. The democratic party were in favor of a certain

kind of ad valorem, but not that which was proposed by

his competitor, which would increase the tax on the lit-

Gov. Ellis alluded to the present excited condition of

property; alluded to the national struggle which is soon

o be met, and that all men concluded that the fight must

be between the Democratic and Black Republican par-

ties. Everybody knew that the Opposition could make

He said that the property in slaves was taxed to edu-

cate the children of the poor already. Ad valor em and

this proposed change was a hobby taken up by politi-

cians—the people did not want it. The opposition sup-

posed that the democratic party were divided, they would

be mistaken; he stood upon the platform of his party,

Governor Ellis' time having expired he closed by

thanking the people for their close attention to his remarks, and took his seat. He evidently labored under

disadvantages on account of hoarseness and feebleness.

Mr. Pool, without preliminaries, with the simple re-

were honest men and were willing to pay their taxes .-

was just and right that they should be taxed as other

property, and it was the principle of justice, right and equality that he went for. He advocated it here and

owner wanted was that all other property, like slaves,

should be taxed in proportion to value. He advocated

free suffrage because it removed an unjust restriction.

and he was for it now. He was for free suffrage because

he wanted equality at the ballot box; he was for ad valorem because he wanted equality at the tax box. It

was just and right. He considered these great princi-

ples of equality and justice of more importance than pro-

tection to slaves; and argued that slaves had all the pro-tection they needed. He denied that ad valorem would

create jealously between the East and the West. He

referred to the value of negroes under 12 and over 50

which were not taxed at all. He would not discuss the

question of poll tax—the Legislature could regulate that

matter. He was willing to trust the people-it was

their Constitution and if they wanted to change it let

Mr. Pool having consumed his time, closed. His

er gentleman, or to give anything like a report of the

speeches, for we know we should do them both great injustice, but we have simply attempted to the principal points treated by them in discussing the proposed

change of the Constitution-or, as it is generally called,

Each gentleman was entitled to a reply of 20 minutes

Gov. E. in his reply took occasion to correct Mr. Pool

in several particulars. Gov. Ellis opposed a Convention because, for one reason it might affect the basis of rep-resentation and cause the West to lose Senators, and he

contended that the West had no more now than she

ought to have. He spoke of Mr. Pool's votes against

Railroads, against Mr. Bledsoe's ad valorem bill and re-

fusal to vote for a bill to reduce the tax on land to show

Mr. Pool replied to the rejoinder of Gov. Ellis by explaining positions already taken, reverting again to the position of his opponent, and declaring his unalterable determination to contend for ad valorem with whatever

strength and ability he had until the right to tax slaves

We are glad to be able to say that the bearing of the

gentlemen towards each other was courteous and kind, and we trust that the same good feeling and dignity of

until the campaign is over.

This short notice of the discussion has been hastily written, and if we have done either of them injustice in

any way we assure them and the public that it is unin-

manner may continue to characterize their

as property was incorporated into the Constitution.— Mr. Pool is a very pleasant speaker and an adroit de-

the inconsistency of his present position.

but that his competitor could not adhere to his.

no show in the race for the Presidency.

dens which they were now called on to bear.

the taxes, and argued that it was unjust to call upon

tect themselves: the weak needed protection.

Since the above was addressed to the military of State, we learn that other communications have emanated from different points, claiming for such points the preference over Goldsboro' as the place for holding the Convention. As having taken the initiative, we think the recommendation of the Wilmington Light Infantry, in this respect, is certainly entitled to consideration, especially as the place indicated is a most suitable one.

The Postal Difficulty. The following letter from the Postmaster General to

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

May 2d, 1860. Sir :- I have had under consideration, an offer ma by the Presidents of the Raleigh and Gaston, North cles of luxury and those of prime necessity, and conten-Carolina and Charlotte, and South Carolina Railroad Companies, to convey the mails over said roads twice daily, at a compensation of \$150 per mile, per annum, coupled with a notice by them, that unless they are allowed that rate of pay, they will convey no mails over its own accord; how much more it might have said in a said roads after the first day of May. In connection E. deprecated any attempt to get up ill feelings between different shape, we are not disposed to hint at. We therewith, I have carefully considered communications the East and West; he knew no section in North Carfrom nearly the entire delegation in Congress olina; he loved the whole State, and contended for the from North Carolina, and one of the Representatives from South Carolina, recommending an acceptance

By the 19th section of the act of Congress of 3rd March, 1845, it is made the duty of the Postmaster General to divide the Railroad routes into three classes, and the maximum rate of pay which he may allow to the which was the poor man's all. tion can be had by Railroad speed with Raleigh, and each class is fixed. The principle upon which that claster the progressive spirit of this progressive age would not sification has been made, is as follows: Routes on which the great mails between remote sections of the country are conveyed, are assigned to the first class; routes on which important mails between points less remote are conveyed to the second class; and cross or side routes of minor importance, to the third class.

The great mails not being conveyed over the roads in question, and there being no necessity for placing them thereon, as they can be conveyed more expeditiously by the roads via Wilmington, on which they are now transported, there is no ground for placing them under the oregoing rules of classification, in the first class. Without, therefore, changing the principle upon which the classification has been made. (and which, it is believed. would be a departure from the spirit, if not the letter of the law.) there is no authority for allowing to those roads the rate of compensation demanded. The highest rate which can be allowed them is \$100 per mile per but his speech was clear, concise and unequivocal. He me by tendering to me a nomination which was altogether respondence in the "Daily Press," our article would annum, (the rate now allowed) with an addition of 25 declared his positions on ad valorem and other questions, unsought, and afterwards by a flattering vote. These marks never have been written. We waited several days, ex- per cent. if half the service performed by them is in the frankly, boldly and without equivocation or reservation.

> Any change in the principle of classification by which those routes would be transferred to the first class, would mark that it was the first time he had ever had the honor rior; so as to make the section read: routes now in the second class, and very greatly increase the aggregate cost of the railroad service.

The common mistake of railroad companies, from which results most of the dissatisfaction with the classification made by the Postoffice Department, consists in comparing the quality of the several roads, instead of the importance of the mail service thereon. The latter is the only view in which it can be regarded by the Department. That is the view which was contemplated stitution. They proposed to give the Legislature the by the second section of the act of 7th July, 1838, by power to tax all property according to value, and insistin post coaches." That view is entorced by the act of All citizens should be protected according to what they allowed to any railroad company under the second sec- as land or any other property. There were others in tion of the act of 1838, and adds, "That nothing in this North Carolina besides slave owners. Slave owners act contained shall be construed so as in any way to impair the limitations upon the power of the Postmaster His competitor complained that to tameslaves according General imposed by that section;" and it is in substance to their value would drive them out of the State. If endorsed in the act of 3d March, 1845, by the clause slave owners did not love their native State well enough authorizing the Postmaster General to separate the letter from the newspaper mail, &c., if he cannot contract they would leave their country for their country's good. with railroad companies as the maximum rates " or for what he may deem a reasonable and fair compensation" (within the maximum rates.) "for the service to be pertormed.'

There are no great commercial interests dependent on the mails by the central route through North Carolina: save Raleigh, N. C., and Columbia, S. C., there is not a postoflice touched by either of those roads, which yields a net postal revenue amounting to \$1100 per annum-few, indeed, at which twice daily mails would be desired, or of advantage to any considerable portion of the community. The whole net proceeds of all the offices pronouncing the charges made against the "Working on these roads is barely \$15,000 per annum, and excluding Columbia, (which has twice daily mails by the South that the opinion which has been advanced, that the increased expense proposed would be small in proportion the increase of mail facilities offered, is not properly deducible from the facts. The present aggregate annual pay on those routes is \$43,200, which, if increased 50 per cent. as demanded, would amount to \$64,800 per

> In my late annual report the deliberate opinion of the Department has been expressed, that the rate of compensation allowed by law for railroad service is too them do it. high, and a reduction of one-third recommended. It would be an act of gross inconsistency, in the face of that opinion, and without an expression by Congress friends present. We have not attempted to follow eiththereon, to add 50 per centum to the compensation on the routes in question.

It seems almost superfluous to add, that in every aspect of the case the Postmaster General is precluded from yielding to the demand under consideration. Should those Railroad Companies, after being made acquainted with this decision (which will be done by transmitting a copy hereof to the President of each road interested) refuse to convey the mails over their roads, the Department will feel that the responsibility for the public inconvenience and disadvantage which will result s wholy assumed by them, and that the only obligation

as the nature of the case will admit of. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
(Signed,) J. HOLT, Postmaster General.
Hon. L. O'B Branch, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

devolving on it, will be to provide such substitute service

BRITISH VICE CONSUL.-Donald McRae, Esq., the firm of J. & D. McRae & Co., has received and accepted the appointment of acting British Vice Consul by the death of G. W. Davis, Esq.

"The Correspondents."

These gentry nearly all predicted that Breckinridge Charleston. COMMENT.—Mr. B. did not get a vote. It was said that Mr. Clingman, of N. C., was to be

From the Preeman's Journal, New York, August 6, 1859.

Braining's Pauranno Glus is such a simple and cheep preparation that it is a pity any house should be without it.

-Reports from the upper portional beams. State that the groing preparation that it is a pity any house should be without it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8th, 1860. Between two and three hundred editorial guests of he Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company arrived this porning, and will visit Mount Vernon and other places

STEAMSHIP BRAZIL FOUR DAYS LATER. St. Johns, N. F., May 8th, 1860. The Steamshp Brazil from Galway, with dates to the

29th ult., arrived here yesterday. It was rumored that arrests had been made in Paris in consequence of the discovery of an I talian plot against He commenced by thanking the people for the confidence heretofore reposed in him—had endeavored to administer the affairs of State for the public good—had no

Baron Bruck had committed suicide in consequence of complicity in the late gigantic frauds in Austria. China is making defensive preparations. It is rumored that two British ships had been sunk by the

Pieho forts.

ception of Oregon.

LIVERPOOL, April 29th, 1860. Cotton-Sales for the week of 91,500 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 16,000 bales each. The

not embraced in the compromise entered into in the

New York Markets. NEW YORK, May 9, 1860.

At the close yesterday.] Cotton .- All qualities have considerably advanced under the Steamer's news. Sales of 2.500 bales : Midunder the Steamer's news. Sales of 2,500 bales; Mid-dling Uplands 1136 a 1112 cents per lb. Flour de-clining; Southern \$6 30 a \$6 60 per bbl. Wheat quiet, white \$1 60, and red \$1 50 per bushel. Corn dull; white 85 cents, and yellow 82 cents per bushel.—
Spirits Turpentine dull at 47½ a 50 cents per gallon.
Rosin steady at \$1 57½ a \$1 62 per bbl. Rice quiet

To combat, and many men combat how, of compeling our people to manufacture. A school sprang up in this country at one time that said the people were too generally farmers in the United States, and that we must have manufactures. I am in favor of manufactures and mechanic arts, but then I dull: white 85 cents, and yellow 82 cents per bushel.the country—the necessity for the protection of slave and market generally unchanged.

> REMARKS OF MR. CLINGMAN, of NORTH CAROLINA, ate, on the 22d of March, 1860, on the Home

stead Bill. The hour set apart for the consideration of the Homestead Bill having arrived, Mr. CLINGMAN asked leave to explain s amendment to the same, which reads as follows:
"Strike out, in the first section, the words 'to enter one

quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed,' and insert, in lieu thereof, 'to have issued to him or her, by the Commissioner of Public Lands, a warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be located in the same manner as that under which the bounty land warrants heretofore issued have been located, on any of the public lands of the United States would stay there to cut timber? Not a bit of it. subject to entry, the applicant being required to make proof, in support of his claim, in such manner, and under such regionsult his own taste and follow his own occupation.

"That any person who is the head of a family, and a citizen of the United States, shall, from and after the passage answers to the arguments of Governor Ellis. He thought of this act, be entitled to have issued to him or her, by the

of this act, be entitled to have issued to him or her, by the Commissioner of Public Lands, a warrant," &c.

Mr. CLINGMAN. Mr. President, I think that, on this amendment being understood by the Senate, every Senator who is in favor of the principle of the bill will adopt it; at any rate, I am confident that every Senator who favors such a proposition ought to support it. I am frank, though, to admit, in the outset, that I have been opposed to this policy of giving away the public lands. In my judgment, the public lands stand on the same routing as the other public property of the Government, and ought to be used for the Government. I can make no distinction between donations that the Charleston Convention would hardly make a nomination, and that consequently his competitor's party would be saved the trouble of saving the Union; the patriotic masses of the country would do that. On ad valorem Mr. Pool asserted that Gov. Ellis did not state Government. I can make no distinction between donations of land and donations in money; I take this to be a naked donation. While, therefore, if you leave it to me, I would retain all the lands for the use of the Government so as to ed that slaves should be taxed as other property. Gov. Ellis did not stand on the platform constructed for him. keep down the public taxes, nevertheless, there seems to be a disposition on the part of many Senators here, and there clearly is manifested in the other wing of the Capitol a dis-position to give away a large portion of the public property. If that policy is to be carried out, let us look for a few mo ments, and see if my amendment does not, fortunately, free the subject from all the difficulties that are in the way of it. to their value would drive them out of the State. If slave owners did not love their native State well enough to pay tax on their property in slaves let them leave; they would leave their country for their country's good. Mr. Pool said his competitor argued that ad valorem would tax tin cups, thimbles, chickens, goose eggs, &c. The Legislature, said Mr. Pool, had the right to tax all these things now—it had the right to tax everything but the negro and that was what they wanted to get at. It was just and right that they should be taxed as other

was just and right that they should be taxed as other property, and it was the principle of justice, right and equality that he went for. He advocated it here and would have advocated it in the West—he would have and somebody else comes in. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. Pugh] said, in the last Congress, that those men who went into the new Territories and labored there for five years, really put more work on the land than it was worth. Under his view, therefore, I take it he will see that my amendment is what they ought to have. If my amendment be adopted as soon as the settler roce and takes his resition. advocated it everywhere. All the protection the slave has a title at once; he may improve it, he may live on it for-ever, or he may sell it. My proposition, therefore, is clear-ly better for the settler than than the original bi l.

the has a title at once; he may improve it, he may live on it forever, or he may sell it. My proposition, therefore, is clearly better for the settler than than the original bil.

Well, what is the second objection to the bill, which strikes every mind with great force? Here is land belonging to all the people of the United States. I ou say that those who go and settle on it shall have one hundred and sixty acres each; but nineteen twentieths of the American people never expect to go there. I do not suppose that out of every fifty men whom I represent, more than one, if one, expects to go and take the benefit. Why should the other forty nine lose their share of the public property? What justice is there in it? I will appeal to the Senators on the other side of this Chamber; take, for examble, the twelve New England Senators; there is no public land in New England; and the only way any New England man can get a foot of it is to expatriate himself and go to the West. Now, is it right to drive our people from New England, or North Carolina, or anywhere else, to enable them to get their share of the public property? I put it to every gentleman on principle of justice. You may say that all have an equal advantage in this: that any man has the right to go; but remember what it costs a man to move his property and pull up stakes. Suppose I should advocate a proposition that the Secretary of the Treasury should give ten dollars to everybody who would apply at the Treasury to-morrow, or next week. It might be said every citizen of the United States may go in and get his share; but we know that men living at a distance could not go without a loss, and the effect would be to give the money to men living in this locality, and to exclude others. So, if you pass the provisions contained in this original bill, you give the lands to those who happen to live in the new States, and refused to give you any portion of it unless you emigrate." Everybody sees that it is grossly united to the States. What right have you to discrimina

Again, sir, there are classes of men who cannot avail themselves of it. The mechanics do not want to abandon their business and turn land owners. Go up to Massachusetts, where hundreds and thousands of men are now striking for higher wages. I should like to see how the Senators from that State, or any other State in that region, would go before their constituents and say to them: "You complain that you have difficulty in making a living; well, we have taken a portion of your property and given it to men in the West, and if you choose to leave your own country and emigrate out there, you can have a share of it." The great body of those men would say at once: "It does not suit us to leave our country; it does not suit us to engage in farming."

them belonging to Mr. O. F. Alexander, and one to Mr. Alexander, and o

support your families; but I have decided that you shall not touch it; that all the benefit of this law shall go to those who happen to settle on the public lands!" I should like to know how that Senator would be able to satisfy such an assemblage. I see the course of things in his State and Massemblage. I see the course of things in his State and Massemblage. No man could do it whatever.

I take it for granted, that any man in the old States will be beaten who makes an issue between my proposition and the other. Why? Because this is naked, simple justice.

There are objections which are made to it. It is said that if this be done, it will take all the public lands, there will be none left; but that is not a valid objection. If your principle is right, carry it out. Suppose a gentleman should imple is right, carry it out. Suppose a gentleman should in none left; but that is not a valid objection. If your principle is right, carry it out. Suppose a gentleman should introduce a proposition to give \$1,000 to each solder in a certain regiment that served in the Mexican war. I may say, "I do not think this ought to be done; but if you intend to adopt such a system, let us give each regiment the same advantage." Gentlemen reply, "That will take all the money in the Treasury." That is no objection to my amend ment. It may be a good objection to the principle of the bill. It would be a ready means, perhaps, of showing that the bill was erroneous. If you go on the principle of giving land to the citizens, it will not do for you to stop and say. "We can give to a few and not to all." All who stand in that relation ought to have the benefit.

But again it is said—and I have been surprised at those who have made the argument—that if you adopt this system who have in the object you have in yeles.

But again it is said—and I have been surprised at those who have made the argument—that if you adopt this system you will fail in the object you have in view, which is to induce or compel people to go into the new Territories, and become cultivators of the land. Let us look at that for a become cultivators of the land. Let us look at that for a moment. There are countries in the world, Mr. President, where the Governments undertake to regulate labor. They say to one man, "You shall follow this trade," and to another, "You shall follow that." Go into India, and there Cotton—Sales for the week of 91,500 bales each. The speculators and exporters took 16,000 bales each. The market closed buoyant and active and all qualities had slightly advanced. Middling Orleans 6%d; Middling Uplands 61%d. Stock in port upwards of 1,000,000 bales, of which about 800,000 were American. Various Liverpool circulars say that prices were 1% a 2/d higher.

Flour is very dull, and difficult to sell. Wheat steady. Corn quiet. Rice firm.

Rosin dull at 4s. 1d. a 4s. 2d. for Common.

Spirits Turpentine dull at 35s.

Consols closed at 94% a 95.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9th, 1860.

Senater.—The Senate yesterday debated Mr. Davis' Senatorial resolutions.

House.—Yesterday the House discussed the tariff.

UNION CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, May 9, 1860.

The Union Convention meets to-day at ten o'clock.—Delegates are here from twenty-six States. All the States and Territories will be represented with the exception of Oregon.

perhaps some of the old Federalists, in the olden times, who thought we were getting too free in the United States, might adopt that line of argument; but I am utterly amazed at this day, when everybody professes to be a Republican or Democrat in principle, and to allow equal privilegle at any rate to all free white n.en—we may make a distinction as to color in our States and communities—that the idea should be broached that this Congress is to be called upon, by such a line of argument, to undertake to regulate the business of the community, and say to any one set. "You are idealized to the community, and say to any one set." the community, and say to any one set, "You are idle loaf ers about the cities and we want to get you off, and there am in favor of them on sound principles; and if they will pay, if individuals can embark in them and make them pay, let them do it; it is a good thing. But there was a set let them do it; it is a good thing. But there was a school which said; "We must compel men to manufacture; too much agriculture is going on; produce is too low." Now, that system is to be reversed, and we are to swing like a pendulum over to the other side. It is now said: "All this was a mistake; we have too many mechanics in the country. we have got the cities crowded with handicraft men man facturing, and we must get them off to the frontiers and settle them there." The result is, however, that the people and the Treasury are to suffer under both schemes. In God's name, let us abandon them both.

Uner my proposition you leave these men free to do as they please; to stay in the cities if they want do so, orto emigrate. Again, it is a most preposterous idea, anyhow, that you will get rid of those who are idle loafers, hangers on to society, by this bill. Take one of those men and put him into a forest, and give him an ax, and do you think he But there is another objection which was made to my amendment, in some little discussion we had about it in t Senate a year or two ago, when I brought up a similar proposition. It was said, "If you pass this proposition you will reduce the price of the public land very much; it will be worth very little." I admit that for arguments sake; but it will reduce it to no more than the other. The other proposition destroys its value for sale. If everybody who wants land can get it for nothing, of course it has no price—it cannot have a price. Lands that lie in the far west may bear a certain price here in Washington. Why Because a man can only get it by paying a certain sum, and he may pay for it here; but if everybody who goes into the western country can get land for nothing, he will not pay. Of course, the price will go down very much under this bill any way; and I think perhaps just as much as under my proposition. But suppose even it turns out that there is a proposition. But suppose even it turns out that there is a very large reduction in the price, gentlemen from the new States will not be injured; the actual settlers will get the lands very low. If nobody buys them, at least they will be settled up as they were in North Carolina; and I do not be-lieve there is very much in the notion that speculators will monopolize these lands. In my own State our lands were held at five cents an acre as long as I can remember, and yet they were never bought up in large quantities. If there is very little land offered, or to be got at, speculators will buy it to hold it up; but when land is plenty, like water, when you fill the whole country with warrants, you put down the price I down to the price. down the price. I admit, to a very low rate. But even su it should happen, contrary to my expectations, that speculators get a great deal of this land, they must see that is an inconvenience brought upon themselves by their own conduct. We had a very good land system that kept it out o

the hands of speculators, and if you choose to break that down, you cannot complain that we in the old States take our chance to get a share of the money.

Mr. President, when I got up I did not wish to speak at Mr. President, when I got up I did not wish to speak at length on this question, but merely to call attention to these particular objections that were made to my proposition some two years ago. I think the more Senators look at it the better they will see it. In the first place, it has the great virtue of equality, giving to all alike. My friend from fennessee, (Mr. Johnson,) who was very much in favor of this bill some two years ago, made use of an argument which was a very ingenious one, I admit, as all his arguments are ingenious and able; but I think there is a failacy in it. He says there is no hardship in the world in passing this bill, because we have got land enough in the United States to give every man one hundred and sixty acres, and we only provide that those who choose may go and take possession of their lands now. If that were all of it, his argument would be conclusive; but, unfortunately for justice and equality, the men who go and settle on the lead will derive just as much benefit from the residue of the domain as we do, who do not get any of it. A man will go there and get his one bundred and sixty acres, and see only the men who go and settle on the lead will derive just as much benefit from the residue of the domain as we do, who do not get any of it. A man will go there and get his one hundred and sixty acres, and then the remainder of the land, if it is worth anything at all—and the Senator alleges it will be just as valuable as it is now—is sold, and goes to support the Government, thus relieving the individual of taxation, so that he gets a double portion. He is in the condition that Benjamin was in when he get traice as much as the other Benjamin was in when he got twice as much as the other brothers. I might illustrate it in this way: Suppose a man has ten sons, and has a thousand acres. He can afford to give to each one of them a hundred. One of the sons says: "Give me my hundred acres now; I want to make some thing out of it." It is very well if he goes off and stays there and makes no demands; but if he remains at the family table, boards and is clothed as a member of the family, then it is very unequal and very unique. it is very unequal and very unjust. That is the very position we now stand in. The men who go and get their part of the public lands, and take possession of it, still come in take their share, and draw with the rest of us for the residue. their share, and draw with the rest of us for the residue.

My proposition, therefore, exactly meets the view of the Senator from Tennessee, I take it. By it, we make a fair division of all the lands; the old man says to each of his sons, "bere, I give each of you one hundred acres; you may take it and use it as you like; if you do not choose to cultivate it, sell it to some of your neighbors, and put the money in your pocket." That would be the effect of my preposition. Pass it, and a man who is living in North Carolina, and is a farmer, says: "I do not care to settle on this new land; I have paid for as much as I need or want; I will by a plow horse." He may sell his warrant, and get a plow horse; and if a mechanic wants to add to his stock in trade, he may sell his warrant.

he may sell his warrant.

But really, Mr. President, I promised to make a short explanation. My proposition is so just, that the more senators look at it the better they will like it. If so, and it passes, it relieves us of all the difficulties of this question. We divide the public property fairly among all persons.

We clip the following from the Atlanta Daily

Intelligencer, of March 17, 1859:
"We have often been asked why we advertise Sir
"We have often been asked why we advertise Sir James Clarke's Female Pills? We answer first, because we are paid for it; second, because we know them to be an article of real worth, and merit. The agents are gentlemen that would not deceive the public, or try to sell an article injurious to the well being of the ladies, but simply desire to present to our mothers and daugh ters, a remedy for those diseases to which they are naturally subjects, and in such a form as to obviate the necessity of those medical consultations, which are justly looked upon by the ladies as a violation of their most upon by the ladies as a violation of their most feelings, and to avoid which they often risk the

the host, "Half of that, if you please." It so happened that at the first dinner to which he was invited, a suckling pig was one of the dishes. The host, pointing with his knife to the young porker, asked, "Well, Mr. Hodge, will you have this, our favorite dish, or haunch of mutton?" Upon which, recollecting his lesson, he replied, "Half of that, if you please," to the consternation of all treasent.

GASTON SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of the Superior Court for Gaston county was held last week— Judge Osborne presiding.

Hardaway Bone, convicted of the murder of James Cornelius, in Catawba county last summer, was sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of May. We learn that Bone threatens to starve himself to death, and has commenced by refusing to eat. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he replied by asking the Judge to extend the time as long as possible. It is supposed that this request was made with a view to executing his threat or with the hope of escaping. It is said that satisfactory evidence has been obtained showing that he is a fugitive from justice, having committed one or two murders and other crimes in Tennessee or Georgia. His real name is Isham, not B ne.

On Wednesday, Wm. Murrill was put upon trial for killing a tree negro called Macon Rankin. A. W. Burton and J. F. Hoke, Esqs., appeared for the State, and David Schenck and L. E. Thompson, Esqs., for the prisoner. He was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to be branded and imprisoned one year in Mecklenburg Jail.

Judge Osborne is spoken of in complimentary terms by lawyers as well as all others having business in court. Vherever he has been on the Circuit he has maintained the character of an able jurist and faithful public officer. Mr. Lander, the Solicitor, being absent, the duties were ably discharged by Messrs. Burton and Hoke. Charlotte Dewocrat, 8th inst.

An Abolitionist Whipped at Kingsville yesterday by a Baltimorean.

A straggling fellow, (passing himself off as a white man, but believed to be a free negro,) was soundly whipped at Kingsville, yesterday, between two and three o'clock, in the afternoon, by Mr. B. Franklin Cole, from the firm of Straus, Hartman, Hofflin & Co., of Baltimore. Mr. Cole overheard Hare say that Maryland was an Abolition State, in a boastful way. He immediately gave it the lie, and made towards him. Some words enned, during which the true hearted Baltimorean manfully stood his ground, and the straggler gave abundance evidence of his being an Abolitionist of the most low and dirty character. Soon it was suspicioned that he was but an impudent free negro, from some Northern locality. This he acknowledged, upon being pushed up Mr. Cole then took him aside, into an apartment of the Kingsville Hotel, made him peel off, and gave him the limit of the law, " well-filled, pressed down and shaken together," upon his bare back. Sumter Watchman, 7th inst.

THE CARE OF CHILDREN WITH REFERENCE TO PREVENTING THE FATALITY OF SCARLET FEVER. -That the scarlet fever is one of the most fatal diseases to children which prevails r land, the anguish of too many parents' hearts can tesfor land, then, which can guard the little ones from sfatal effects will be gladly embraced and cheerfully re-

The most fatal point of attack of this disease is, first, the throat, and second, the air passages and lungs. When general disease of any kind is received into the system, it locates upon the weakest parts. Scarlet fever being an in-flammatory disease of the skin, and the lining membrane of the throat, air passages and lungs being a continuation or part of the skin, it necessarily attacks these. If any part of his membrane is too weak to withstand the attack, and throw it off by what physicians call desquamation, the membrane ulcerates in patches and the child dies. The membrane liming the threat is almost always the first point of attack, from the fact that this is usually weakest in children, and less able to withstand the disease. Anything, then which is calculated to strengthen and toughen this membrane, or the membrane liming the air passages and lungs, is calculated to enable the child to withstand the attack of To do this we must commence when the child is first born.

The drink-the very first drink it receives into its mouth. unless it is its mother's milk, should be cold water. Its food should be entirely drawn from its mother's breast, if possible; if not, it should be composed of healthy, fresh cow's milk, one-third water, sweetened with pure white sugar. the child should also be suffered to drink all the cold water causes debility of the membranes of the throat and air passages, and renders them more liable to die from scarlet fever. Cold water freely and frequently given is one of the best preventives of and remedies for those infantile diseases.

The next best means of strengthen ng and toughening those mbranes is by frequent washings of the neck, throat and and rubbing the parts dry. This should be done morning and evening—and if two or three times a day the better.— These washings should never be done with warm water after the child is a lew days old. It should always be cold water and the more friction used in drying the skin after the wash

The third best means of accomplishing this object is by the dress. The chest should be lightly clothed with flamel, and the neck, top of the chest and head be entirely exposed to the air in warm weather, and when in the house in win-ter. The arms and legs should never go uncovered. This causes the blood to recede from them, gather in too large quantities around the throat and chest, producing unnatural mlargement of the glands, and other tissues there, and caus corresponding debility and liability to disease.

next best means of strengthening these membranes in children is free exposure to the air, and by inducing them to exercise their lungs and throat by giggling, laughing, crowing, crying, and every other means possible. Laughing and crying are very beneficial to children. A child that spends one day without the one or the other cannot be healthy. At any rate, their indulgence in these practices strengthens and toughers the organs most necessary to be thened, to guard them against the fatal influence of

The way to give children exercise and air, whether they e five days or five years old, is to take them into the open air-not to let the air blow on them, but take them into it, se the pure air of heaven all around them. thus exercised or exposed, their feet, legs and arms should be warmly clad, but their head, face, neck and shoulders be warmly clad, but their nead, face, need not, pre-exposed freely to the air. You cannot, or should not, prevent the cold air from being breathed into their lungs. This is absolutely necessary to strengthen them. If you, at the same time, let the air of the same temperature have free access to the skin of the chest, neck and throat, you prevent The simple means which we have now enumerated can be

applied and used by every mother and nurse. If they are used and applied as directed above by all the mothers and urses in our land, they will prevent the scarlet fever from coming fatal in thousands of cases where it otherwise would. These means are as applicable to one part of the country as to another, and to rural districts as well as to This fatal disease prevails in all these localities. without reference to class or circumstance of life, and these preventive means should be resorted to by all. Ex. paper.

A LADY RESCUED FROM THE SAVAGES .- A letter from Tuscon, Arizona Territory, gives the following information respecting the rescue of Mrs. Page, recently carried off by the Indians:

Mrs. Page is still alive, is no longer with the Indians, and she has passed through actual trials, hardships and fliculties during the last fortnight, exceeding in thriling interest the most highly wrought pages of fiction.hible trials. Mr. Page immediately set out, accompaned by a physician, and everything possible to be done for her relief will be done. It seems from what we can learn, that Mrs. Page, probably the day following her seizure by the Indians, finding that her friends were on the trail, refused to go on, and her savage masters lanced her in several places, and left her for dead. After some time she revived to find herself weak from loss of blood, with wounds still open, foot sore from her previous trials, without food, and miles from any habitation. What a position for a young woman of eighteen summers-a bride of two months-whose life hitherto had been all sunshine? Through all these trials Mrs. Page struggled for two weeks and dragged her emaciated form by degrees toward the home from which she had so lately been rudely torn by ruthless savages. No one suspected her presence in the mountain, and those who were looking for intelligence from her thought she was miles away amid the haunts of the red men. How she was enabled to suffer so much and reach home at length, is incomprehensible.

HORRIBLE AND UNNATURAL CRIME.-A blacksmith named Jonathan Hobbs is under arrest, charged with having, on afternoon of Monday last, fastened all the outer doors of his dwelling at Orange, N. J., with the deliberate intention of burning to death his wife and six children. He succeeded so well in his fiendish purpose that his wife and three children perished in the flames Of the remaining three children two were badly burnt and one was saved uninjured. A girl eighteen years of age, daughter of a neighbor, and who chanced to be in the house at the time the atrocious deed was perpetrated, was so badly burned that she died in about two hours. Hobbs was arrested the same night at the village of Freemantown. He is represented as a drunken, worthless fellow, always in difficulties with his wife.

A CONVENTIONAL EPISODE.—The following correscondence per telegraph has been handed us by the Hon. rancis E. Rives, of this city, with a request to insert t in our columns :- Petersburg Express.

Petersburg, May 3, 1860. Hon. S. A. Douglas:-It is reported here that you have telegraphed to your friends in Charleston declining the Presidential nomination, and recommending Breckinridge. If so, you have done great injustice to your Please let me know if there is any truth i report.

shall send none. (Signed)

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A SLAVE.—Boston, May 7.

The steamer Spaulding, with the Massachusetts delegation to the Charleston convention, arrived here to-

Yesterday a negro named William Brock, from the coal bunks of the steamer in search of food and water. He said he was free, but the captain, doubting his statement, altered his course, and intercepting the steamer Benjamin DeFord, bound to Baltimore, transferred the function to the desired th ferred the fugitive to that vessel.

HATHAWAY & CO.. WILMINGTON, N. C.,

OFFER FOR SALE 000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee. 300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now land ng from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas. 100 barrels Clarified Sugars. 50 tierces choice clean Rice

500 barrels strictly choice planting Potatoes. 400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.

40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders. We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the County of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

W. T. J. VANN. 178-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANDVER COUNTY. YIELDING TO THE EARNEST SOLICITATIONS OF many citizens in different sections of the county, I have concluded to again offer my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the election to be eld in August next, trusting that my past course in office has proved me to be not unworthy of your support. Daily Herald copy te. E. D. HALL.

April 10th, 1860. d&w-te THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. The most perfect Machine manufactured. E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,

Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall. Jan. 23d. 1860

Holloway's Pills .-- Yellow Fever, the scourge of the Holloway's Pills.—Yellow Fever, the scourge of the southern portion of the states, is cured and prevented by the timely use of this great anti-febrile remedy. It roots out the hidden cause of this dire disease by its action on the diseased liver, and reorganizes the vital energies after removing the contagion itself. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and \$1 per box or pot.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS. SOLD READY-MADE. Or made to Special Order, in any desired

GENTLEMEN'S

Style. Form of Measurement, for the benefit of gentlemen living

at a distance : 1st. Height of person.
2d. Breast—close under the the arms.
3d. Waist.
4th. Neck—outside of neck
1st. Height of person.
5th. Wrist.
6th. Centre back to should'r
7th. " to elbow.
8th. " to hand.

And any particular directions, as to style of Bosom, Collar The sprue, red gum and children's sore mouth or wristband. The English and plain wristbands are most

SHUBERT'S FRENCH PATTERN DRAWERS, Ready-made, or made to measure, are entirely unapproachable in point of FIT. QUALITY and LOW PRICES.

O. S. BALDWIN. 38 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGNAS. MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in 1en Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

in the house.

No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and

by all Druggists.
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Vs.,
Wholesale Age

May 7, 1860 .- 207&37-eowlv. BETTER THAN ALL OTHERS. LAFAYETTE, Onondaga, Co., N. Y., June 23d, 1858.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & Co .- Gents : My hair having turned prematurely grey, and being unwilling to wear " silver locks" in my youthful days, I have tried various preparations which were highly recommended for restoring hair to its original color, among others Prof. Wood's Hair t night a messenger arrived here from the Santa Rita Restorer, but found them all more or less ineffectual, and Pinery, with a letter from Mr. John Page, stating that quite expensive, until about a year ago I commenced using wife had come in alive, after enduring almost incre- Heimstreet's Hair Restorative prepared by you, which I found to be all that you recommended it.

It restored my hair to its original beauty, and keeps it sof and oily, and the expense is so trifling that it seems nothing at all after continually drawing upon my funds to keep myself supplied with Prot. Wood's the year previous, and after all my pains receiving no benefit. Therefore, I take pleasure in recommending your Hair Restorative to the public as a cheap and effectual Hair Restorer. Yours truly, WM. P. WENTWORTH.

Onondaga County, ss: Subscribed and sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1858. H. S. COLE, Justice.
Remember that this result was produced by HEIMSTREET'S Inimitable, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative. Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

April 21st, 1860 ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

195&35-Im

"Seeing us Believing."

No part of the system is more easily injured than the Eyes, and there are few persons who do not at some period of their lives suffer from diseases of them. It is important to remember that for all such diseases this Balsam will be found a safe and certain remedy—Read the following testimony.

BINGHAMTON, January 7th, 1854.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Your Roman Eye Balsam, which I was recommended to use for my daughter's eyes, has acted on them like a charm. Her eyes, which had for several months, been very much swollen and inflamed, after a few weeks use of the Balsam, were perfectly cured and well as ever

And well as ever
Yours truly,
M. FOLEY.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100
Fulton street, New York.
For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C. and well as ever

Of the Democratic Party for the county of Sampson, for the more thorough and perfect organization, suggest and recommend to the several precincts to hold primary meet-ings on or before the 26th of May, and appoint delegates to the County Convention, to be held in Clinton, at such time as they may prefer, (the 9th of June is suggested,) to nominate candidates to represent the county in the next General

report. (Signed) F. E. RIVES.

Washington, May 3, 1860.

Hon. Francis E. Rives:—Not a word of truth in the rumor. I have sent no message to Charleston, and shall send none

Report. (Signed) F. E. RIVES.

Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. S. A. DOUGLAS. | Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-ly.

In Brunswick county, on Thursday, April' oway, Esq., at the house of F. Gallowsy, EWETT, to Miss PRANCES C. HEWETT In Duplin county, April 5th, by J. W. Carr, Req., Mr. P. DEMPSEY to Miss MARY J. FUSSELL. On the 24 h, by the same, Mr. DANIEL W. TEACHEY to Miss LUCY I. TEACHEY. In this town, on this (Saturday) morning, at 21 o'clock, Mrs. ANNA SAND, wife of Mr. EDWARD SAND, aged 21 In New Hanover county, on the 12th of March, MARY L. V. DEMENT, daughter of A. Y. and A. E. Dement, aged 9

In this town, on the 7th inst., Mrs. LUCY IVER, wife of Mr. E. D. Williams, in the 28th year of her age. In this town, this morning at 7 o'cleck, SUSAN B., daughter of Albert F. and Jane H. Perry, aged 6 years and 7 mon. At Edward Pigford's, Esq., on the 22d ult., Miss MAR-THA PIGFORD, in the 86th year of her age. She was a consistant member of the Presbyterian Church for more than fifty years; she died as she had lived, a beloved chris-tian. She has left behind her many friends and relatives to

mouin her loss. In Bladen County, on the 16th April, Mr. JAMES H. MEL-VIN, in the 45th year of his age, leaving a wife and nine children, and many friends to mourn his death. At Magnolia, Duplin county, on the 5th inst,, Mr. JOHN P. PICKETT, of this county, aged 22 years.

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS' SELECT SCHOOL. OAKS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C. THE NEXT TERM BEGINS AUGUST 29th. Room for several new Scholars. Such as are prepared to begin Latin Grammar much preferred. May 10th, 1860.

NOTICE._VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. BY VIRTUE of authority in the last Will and Testament of Charles Henry, deceased, will be exposed to sale at Lillington, on Saturday, the 16th day of June next, on six months credit, the real estate of said deceased in North Carolina, except the Dower of his widow, lying on Colley and Lyon, containing in the whole about 3,400 acres. Bond and approved sureties required.
P. MURPHY, Administrator,

April 28, 1860 With the Will Annexed. Also, at the same place and upon the same terms, on the Also, at the same place and upon the same terms, on the 25th of May next, without incumbrance of Dower, the lots at Lillington with the fixtures and appurtenances owned in common between the undersigned and said deceased, valuable as a stand for a Store, Distilleries, &c.

G. F. WALKER.

P. MURPHY, Adm'r, C. T. A.

36.18

April 28th, 1860

"FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD." WE ARE IN THE TRUNK TRADE and intend remaining in it, and we further intend to keep the best the country can produce, and to sell them at lower prices than have ever been offered by any dealer in this town.

Fine Trunks we make a speciality, and invite Ladies and Gentlemen in want of a fine dress or traveling Trunk, to call or send to us for samples.

We are daily sending Trunks to all parts of the city with-

out extra charge.

Purchasers can have their name and address marked in the bestetyle and Trunks delivered at our expense. Remember our number, 34 Market Street, 34.

May 9th

MYERS & MOORE. THE

ONLY PREPARATION WORTHY OF Universal Confidence and Patronage.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN.

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more,

and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

47 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.

Gentlemen: Your note of the 15th inst, has been received, saying that you had heard that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no chiestion to give it. the use of wood a hair nestorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair anburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that gray hair could ever be restored to its original color except from dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but

bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation was induced to try it.

For this, among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAVENDER. To O: J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at
No 11 Carrol Place.

SIAMASTON, Ala., July 20th, 1859. To Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir: Your "Rair Restora tive" has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the PUBLIC of its effects on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all!

Yours truly,

WM. H. KENEDY. Yours truly, WM. H. KENEDY.
P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By pub lishing in our Southern papers you will get more parronage Sou h. I see several of your certificates in the Mobile Mercury, a strong Southern paper. W. H. Kenedy. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORA" IVE.

PROFESSOR O. J. Wood: Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851, I was induced of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds \(\frac{1}{2} \) a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \(\frac{3}{2} \) a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. 444 Breadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

And SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS

DEALERS. Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.

THE \$40 DOUBLE LOUR STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE
GALLERY, MOZART HALL.
SOMETHING NEW.
COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.
SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.
Patented January 4th, 1859.
No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.

1000 SITTCHES IN A MINUTE!

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the lost beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and imroved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.
We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bar-

son who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and reference given.
Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.
June 20th, 1859.—244443-lawly

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. Barry & Co.—Genitemen:—
THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Geodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no healtancy in recommending it as a useful invention.

Bespectfully your ob't. serv't.

July 15.—46-tf

OR DRIVING HAT, VERY LIGHT, FINE AND HAND some. Entirely new. Just opened at the Emporium 34 Market st.

CHUICE FAMILY BREEF.

HALF BRLS, FULTUN MARKET, Ja store and fas
sale by
May 9, 1860. O sale by May 9, 1860.

April 24, 1860.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing

Adam Bede, by Geo. Elitot.

The Mill on the Place by the State of State of Campbell.

Laguayra ord. to mid'g. 9 @ strict mid'g ... 00 @ good mid'g... 00 @ Sheeting, byd. 8 @ Yarn, & b. . . 191@ FEATHERS, WID. 45 @ PEA NUTS, bushl 40 @ Mullets 7 00 @ 8 50 Mac'rel.No.1 16 00@18 00 do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00 do. No. 3 8 50 @11 00 Herrings, East 3 00 6 5 00 Dry Cod, Middlings,... 12 @ Shoulders,... 00 @ Hog round,.. 11 @ Western Bacon, Middlings,... 11 @ Shoulders,... 9 @ N. C. Lard, ... 111@ Guano, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, # 1b. Cheese, 12 ORK, Northern, & City Mess, 19 00 1 ton and under 5,
per ton, 00 00
5 tons and over, " 60 00
LAND PLASTER, \$\pi\$ bbl. 1 25
Per ton,.... 9 00 @10 00
GRAIN, \$\pi\$ bushel, Butt,16 00 @17 00 Beef, Mess, .13 00 @16 00 do. Fulton Market, ..19 00 @20 00 Corn..... OULTRY, Chickens, live,40 @ Turkeys, live, .75 @ do. dead, & B.121@ BEEF, & head, do. white..1 25 @ 1 30 Rice, rough.. 00 @ 1 00 Lambs, 1 25 @ Mutton, 1 25 @ SALT, Alum, # bush.,25 @ Green, 5 @ Liverpool, # sack, ground, cargo 70@ do. fm store 85@ SUGAR, # 1b. Loaf & crush'd,101@ C. Yellow.... 94@ SOAP, # B......42@ SHINGLES, # M., LUMBER, # M., (River.) Fl'r Boards.00 00 @12 50 Contract, ... 3 50 @ Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00 Scantling... 0 00 @ 8 00 (Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough.....16 00 @16 00 planed....18 00 @19 00 clear25 00 @30 00 Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 R. O. Hhd. 12 50 @20 00 TIMBER, W M. Scantling....12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff, do. inferior to ordinary, .5 00 @ rough edge .14 00 @15 00 TALLOW, # 1b.,.
TOBACCO, # 1b., re-sawed...16 00 @17 00 Molasses, ∰ gal.on.
Cuba, Hhds 26 @ 28
do. Bbls. 30 @ 32
N. Orleans. 50 @ 55

Common, ...
Medium, ...
Fine,
Wool, ∰ b., NOTE.-River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the

water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 & M.; Tar and 14 cents 20 bbl ._ when brought & Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS: TO NEW YORK. Turpentine and Tar, & bbl.,....\$ 00 Rosin....do..... Spirits Turpentine...do..... Flour...do..... Rice, # 100 lbs. gross..... Cotton, # bale, 0 00 Cotton goods, # foot, . . . 00 Flaxseed, # bushel, . . . 00 Flaxseed, & bushel, 00
Ground Peas, & bushel, 00
Wheat, & bushel, 00
Lumber, & M., 00
TO PHILADELPHIA, Turpentine and Tar, & bbl..... Lumber, # M., as to size, ... 00@0 00 Turpentine and Tar, & bbl..... Cotton, # lb, 0 00 Ground Peas, # bushel, . . . 00 Rough Rice, # bushel, . . . 0 Lumber, # M.,..... 0 00@6 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

TURPENTINE -The market ruled steady at last quotations up to Friday, when there was a better demand from buyers, in consequence of which there was an advance of 15 cents on yellow dip, and 10 cents for hard. Since then there has been a fair enquiry from both shippers and distillers, and parcels have sold on arrival at \$3 for new virgin, \$2 75 for yellow dip, and \$1 65 for hard, per 280 lbs.—A slight rise in the river has enabled a few lots to reach market, and therefore the receipts for the week have been rather better than those of the previous one, and the sale foot up 2,853 bbls., as follows:

Wednesday . . 113.....\$3 00.....\$2 60 Thursday, 204 3 00 2 60 Friday 172 3 00 2 60 Saturday 266. 3 00. 2 75. 1 65 Monday. 568. 3 00. 2 75. 1 65 sale;—at the close there is very little if any remaining in first hands. We quote sales of 2,194 bbls., as follows: Wednesday. 109 bbls. at 41½ cents per gallon,

Do...... 83 " "
Thursday.... 21 " "

Bosin—Since our last review we have nothing new to report in this article as regards prices. The arrivals of Pale have been rather better, still the market has been neglected, and only a few transactions have taken place. We quote sales of only about 725 bbls. at \$2 37\frac{1}{2}\$ for inferior, \$3 50 for fair, and the place of the price of t of only about 725 bbls. at \$2 37\frac{1}{2} for inferior, \$3 50 for fair, and \$3 75 a \$4 for extra quality, per bbl. and per 280 lbs.—
For No. 1 the market has ruled quiet, and prices continue quite low. The sales comprise only 1000 bbls. (on Thurday) inferior at \$1 25 per 310 lbs.; and Tuesday 1202 do. at \$1 37\frac{1}{2} to \$2 25 per bbl., as in quality. For No. 2 the market has ruled inactive, and no sales have taken place that we can hear of; nominal at \$1 20 to \$1 30 per bbl. The market for the Common article rules about the same as last reported, though one or two lots have changed hands at a shade decline on former quotation. There is a moderate demand from buyers at \$1 17\frac{1}{2} per 310 lbs.; sellers, however, are not disposed to accept this price, and are generally holding at \$1 20. But little has arrived during the week, and the stock in receivers hand; is very small. We quote sales as follows: Thursday, ...1,000 bbls. at \$1 20 per 310 lbs., and \$1 15 for

Monday,.... 900 " " I 15 " " " "
FTAR—After closing our review on Wednesday last one small lot (2° bbls) went at \$2 05; on Thursday, however, it declined 5 cents, and the market since has ruled steady. The arrivals have been meagre, and the sales for the week foot up only 581 bbls. at \$2 per bbl.

BERF CATILE, &c.—No beeven of consequence have been brought in for several weeks past, and the market in almost if not entirely bare. There is a brisk, enquiry from butchers, and a few droves would find ready sale at high figures—say 8 to 9 cents for ordinary, and 10 to 11 cents for prime quality. For Sherr there is also a fair demand, and a few lots would bring high prices; none on market.

BARRILE—We have nothing new to report in the market for empty Spirits Turpentine barrels. The demand continues exceedingly light, and there is a fair supply remaining in first hands. No sales to report in second hand ones, and we quote nominally at \$1 25 to \$1 50 for lots as they run, and \$1 80 to \$1 85 for selected, as in quantity and quality.—There is some demand for New York make, and were sell at \$1 15 to \$1 5 acch.

sale at 18 a 29 with per does.

FISH—The market is very well supplied with Eastern Herring, and merely a retail demand exists. We refer to our table for store places, in quantities to suit.

FRATHERS—Continue to be brought to market sparingly, and are in very light stock. We notice some enquiry and quote small sales at 45 to 55 cents par lb.

FLOUR—The market for State brands has exhibited considerable firmness during the week just ended, and under tile advices from abroad prices show a further advance of 25 cents. There have been, however, but few transactions made, owing mainly to the small stock held here, and buyers do not seem disposed to operate to any extent at present prices. We quote small sales of several parcels from store and wharf at \$7 25 for superfine and \$7 50 per bbl. for family—closing firm, with rather an upward tendency in prices.

GEAIN.—For CORN we have to report rather a better

ent prices. We quote small sales of several parcela from store and wharf at \$7 25 for superfine and \$7 50 per bbl. for ramily—closing firm, with rather an upward tendency in prices.

Grain.—For Corn we have to report rather a better market since our last, and prices have advanced a shade; mearly all received, however, was taken for an interior market. The arrivals for the week comprise only 12,240 bushels, of which 4,965 came to dealers, and has gone into store, and the balance changed hands as follows: 2,200 bushels (heated) at 72½ cents, 3,325 do. at 81 cents, and 1750 do. at 83½ cents per bushel, according to quality.—There is a fair stock of former arrivals in store, and dealers do not appear disposed to operate further at present prices. We quote the market as closing quiet at 81 to 83 cents.—

——OATS.—No late receipts, but we notice a fair supply remaining in dealers hands, and only a retail demand exists at present. We refer to our table for prices.——Pras.—The receipts for some weeks past have been quite light, being confined to small lets, and in consequence the stock on market has become materially reduced. There is a fair enquiry for Cove, and parcels would sell readily at 85 to 90 cents per bushel, as in quality.——RICE.—The market is moderately supplied, and we notice only a retail business doing. One or two small lots of clean have been received since our last, and gone into store;—selling at 4 cents per lb. No transactions reported in the rough article; last sale was at \$1 per bushel.—WHEAT—On Monday 110 bushels red sold at \$1 15 per bushel.

GUANO—The market is moderately supplied with most descriptions, and rules steady at former rates. We quote sales from store at the following prices, in lots of one ton and upwards: Peruvian \$60; Reese's Manipulated \$50; American \$40; Sombrero \$35; Superphosphate of Lime \$50; and Land Plaster \$10 per ton.

HAY—In the market for this article we have no change of importance to report. The arrivals of Northern for a lew weeks, and the stock on market has become so

Provisions—In the market for N. C. cured Bacon we have no change of consequence to report since our review of Wednesday last. There is a fair stock in dealer's hands, and at present we notice only a limited enquiry. We quote sales of two or three lots (about 5,000 lbs.) at 11½ cents for hog round, and 13 cents per lb. for hams—closing quiet but steady at these figures. With Western cured the market is moderately supplied, and rules firm at former rates. We quote sales from store at 9 a 9½ cents for shoulders, and 11 a 11½ cents per lb. for sides.——LARD—No change to report in either N. C. or Western make, there being merely a retail business doing, and the stock in dealers hands is sufficient for present wants. We quote the former at 12 a 12½ cents, and the latter at 11½ a 12 cents per lb., in bbls. and kegs.——Pork—The market is moderately supplied with Northern, and rules firm at former prices. See table for store quotations, at which sales have taken place during for store quotations, at which sales have taken place during the week.

SALT—None of either description received since our last. consequently we have no sales to report. The market is moderately supplied, and there is merely a retail enquiry.—
See table for prices.

Shingles—Rule decidedly dull, and are exceedingly different of sale. Only a few parcels of Common have been doubt of sale. Only a few parcels of Common have brought to market and sold at \$2 per M. TIMBER—Rules about the same as last reported;—millers have a fair stock on hand, still there is a moderate demand, and prime quality sells readily at fair prices. See table for

classified figures. FREIGHTS—We have no change to report on former rates, though the market for coastwise rules exceedingly dull. Produce arrives sparingly, and there is not much offering for shipment at present. Quotations in table represent last prices

reached fully 1300 bales, at prices ranging from 51 to 111c., as extremes. MOBILE, May 7 .- Sales to-day of 4000 bales cotton. The steamer's news imparted greater firmness to the market, which closed active; Middlings 10½c. NEW ORLEANS, May 7 .- Sales to-day of 7500 bales Cotton. The steamer's news caused greater firmness in the market; Middlings 10½ a 11c. Sugar is firm. Pork is firm at \$18 a 18 25. Freights and Exchange remain as last re-

CHARLESTON, May 7 .- Cotton-The transactions to-day

SALISBURY, May 8 .- Bacon 11 a 114; Beeswax 20 a 25; Coffee, Rio, 12½ a 16; Java 17 a 22½; Cotton 9 a 10; Cotton Yarn 0 90 a \$1 00; Corn 70 a 75; do. Meal 70 a 75; Feathers per lb. 30 a 35; Flour per bbl. 5 60 a \$5 75; per Sack 2 70 a \$2 80; Lard 12 a 12½; Pork 7½ a 8; Molasses, Cuba, 34 a 45; New Orleans 60 a 65; Muscovado 45 a 50; Oats 40 a 45; Potatoes, Irish, 50 a 80; Sweet 40 a 50; Rags, per lb 2½; Salt per sack 1 70 a \$1 80; Sheeting, brown 9 a 10; Sugar, brown, 7 a 10; Crushed 12 a 15; Clarified 11 a 12; Tallow, 10 a 12; Wheat, white 1 25a\$1 30; red \$1a1 20, Wool,

25 a 30. BALTIMORE, May 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Howard street \$6 37; wheat dull at \$1 65 a 1 62; Red \$1 40 a 1 50. Corn active and firm. White 75 a 78c.; yellow 76 a 79. Provisions are firm and prices unchanged. Whiskey quiet

Provisions are firm and prices unchanged. Whiskey quiet at 22 cents.

PETERSBURG, May 7.—Tobacco—The market to-day was inactive, and for most kinds prices were a little lower. Wheat—The mar et is very active for prime white, with sales to-day at \$1 72. Cotton—Sales this week sum up some 400 to 500 bales at 64a9\frac{1}{2}c. for very poor (and dirty) stained; fair to good 10 a 10 1-2c.; prime 10\frac{3}{4} to 10\frac{3}{4}c., and choice 11c. Prime Corn 80c. Bacon—Va. dull at 11 a 11\frac{1}{4}c. for round lots. Coffee—Rio 14 1-2 a 15; Laguayra 15 a 15 1-2c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Flour steady at last quotations. Lard—Va. and N. C. 11 1-2 a 12c. Exchange on New York \(\frac{1}{2}\) per ct. premium. Oats—Common country grades 50 to 55c.; good seed do. 57 to 60c. Pork—Cincinnati Mess, not re-packed, \$21 a \$21 50; Baltimore inspection \$19 50 a \$20; Rump \$15 a \$15 50. Rice firm at 5 a 51-2c. Molasses—Sales at auction on yesterday at 30 a 30\frac{1}{2}c. for bbls.; 271-2 a 28c. for tierces, and 26 a 26 1-2c. for hhds. We quote New Orleans at 47 a 50c.—Express.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Cotton—The market is firm; sales of 1500 bales. Flour is heavy; sales of \$,500 bbls., Southern of 35 a \$6 65. Wheat buoyant, sales of 20,000 bushels, white Michigan at \$1 50, and white Western \$1 60. Corn is bnoyant; sales of 26,000 bushels, Western mixed 78 a 79 at \$20 cts. Pork firm. Mess 17 40 a

is buoyant; sales of 26,000 bushels, Western mixed 78 a 79 cts. Southern yellow at 81 a 82 cts. Pork firm, Mess 17 40 a \$17 87\frac{1}{2}\$. Lard is firm at 11 a 11\frac{1}{2} cts. Sugar is steady, Muscovado 6\frac{1}{2}\$ a 7\frac{1}{2}\$ cts. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at 37 a 51 cts. Rosin is firm at 1 60 a \$1 62\frac{1}{2}\$. Rice firm. Freights are moderately active at \frac{1}{2}\$ for Cotton to Liverpool.

NEWBERN, May 8.—Turpentine—Sales of 80 bbls. on sesterday at \$3 10 for Dip and \$2 10 for Scrape. The market is firm but there is but little arriving. FAYETTEVILLE, May 7.—Bacon 12 @ 14; Cotton—fair to Good, 104 @ 104; Ordin. to Mid. 8 @ 84; Flour—family, 6 75 @ \$6 85; Super. 6 55 @ \$6 65; Fine, 6 25 @ \$6 35; Scratched, 6 05 @ \$6 15; Grain—Corn, \$1 10 @ 1 15; Wheat, \$1 00 @ 1 15; Oats, 75 @ 90; Peas, \$1 00 @ 1 10; Rye, \$1 16 @ 1 25; Lard—124 @ 14 cents; Molasses—Cuba 30 @ 32 cents; New Orleans, 50 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, \$1 25 @ 1 30; Turpentine—Yellow dip, \$2 30 @ 0 00; Virgin, \$2 45 @ 0 00; Hard, \$1 20 @ 0 00; Spirits, 39 a 40 cents.

everal large lots N. C. changed hands dur eek at 124 to 13.

market is well supplied with Eastern Corn; we note sales at 2 25 to 2 35 per bag.

Turpentine—Yellow dip has advanced 15 cents per bbl.

Spirits—Has an upward tendency. (See quotation.)

Rosin—Some beautiful lots No. 1 Pale Rosin changed hands during the week; transactions private. There is as yet no regular price.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE ANOTHER "SOUTHERN BOTTOM." BOUT THE 20TH OF MAY, we expect the Brig "H.

A. Campbell," direct from Rio Janeiro, with 2,000

GS BELLECTED CHADES OF COFFEE, which
I be sold upon arrival on that terms.

The attention of the Merchants of the State is respectful
solicited.

April 18, 1900.

192-47

HOLASONS, SUGAR AND COPPER,
HHDS. CHOICE CUBA MOLASSES;
25 bbis. Sagar, A. B. C. and Crushed;
5 "Perto Rico, choice;
2 hbds. "Perto Rico, choice;
50 bags prime Bio Coffee;
10 "Lagueyra. In store and for sale by
May 5th ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.

CRACKERS CRACKERS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CARGINA or Kate McLaurin, Evans, from Payettevile, to Jao. Chathara, McRae, hom Rissbotht Steamer Chathars, McRae, Seen Ricabethtown, to C. E. Robinson & Co.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with navel stores.

Schr. Lilly, Francis, 6 days from New York, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with moze. On Saturday and Sunday incl. of Cape Hatters, a heavy gale of wind from E. to N. R., during which stove boat, carried away fore-gaff, and received other days.

other damage.

3—Schr. R. W. Brown, Burton, from Hew York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze. Experienced very heavy weather on the passage, carried away fore-gall, lost boat, &c.

3—Steamer North Carolina, Barbar, from Fayetteville, to S. Murray & Co.

Schr. Mary & Co.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. W. G. Bartlett, Conley, from Charleston, to Harriss Schr. W. G. Bartiett, Conley, from Charleston, to market & Howell.

Schr. H. R. Coggeshall, Tilton, from Savannah, to Harries & Howell.

Schr. C. T. Strong, Liscomb, from Boston, to Harries & Howell; with ice to E. B. Dudley.

IN BELOW—Schrs. Ned from New York, and O. M. Pit-

IN BELOW—Schrs. Ned from New York, and O. M. Pittit from Boston; and a Barque, name unknown.

4—Schr. Arab., Stowe, from Hyde county, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 1200 bush corn.

Schr. Topas, O'Neal, from Hyde county, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 1600 bush. corn.

Schr. Edward Stanly, Pugh, from Hyde county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with 1250 bush. corn.

Schr. Mary Emma, Midyett, from Hyde county, to D. A. Lamont; with 1450 bush. corn.

Schr. Ned, Henderson, from New York, to E. Murray & Co.; with mdse.

Schr. Ned, Henderson, from New York, to E. Murray & Co.; with mdze.
Schr. O. M. Pettit, Clark, from Boston, to E. A. Keith; with 225 bales hay.
Barque Mary C. Porter, Adams, from Richmond, Va., to Adams, Bro. & Co.
U. S. Schr. Tortugas, Wilson, from Key West.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. Murray & Co. Murray & Co.

5—Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville, to
T. C. & B. G. Worth.

5.—Steamer Black River, Love, from Fayetteville, to Mas-

Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to Owen & Yarbrough. Steamer Douglas, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Pet-Steamer Enterprise, Jones, from Elizabethtown, to W. P. Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, from Fayetteville, to John M. Clark. Schr. Odd Fellow, Simpson, from Shallotte, to Anderson Schr. Odd Fellow, Simpson, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

7—Schr. S. H. Sample, Williams, from Hyde county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with 2265 bushels corn.

Schr. E. F. Hanks, Bragg, from Perquimans county, to D. Pigott; with 1,750 bushels corn, 60 do. wheat.

Schr. Francis Ann, Roberts, from Perquimans county, to D. Pigott; 1,725 bushels corn, 50 do. wheat.

7—Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin: with mdze.

7—Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Charleston, to Man-kin & Martin; with mdze. Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. Murray & Co. May 8—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jno. M. Clark.

Mecklenburg Brig Leonidas, Meyer, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Brig Monserate, Crowther, from Cardenas, to T. C. & B.
G. Worth. The M. was bound for New York, with a cargo of Molasses, but on the 28th ult. experienced a heavy gale, during which had to throw over deck load, lost sails and sprung a leak, and put in here for repairs.

9 Barque Western Sea, Taylor, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with ice to E. B. Dudley.

CLEARED.

May 3.—Schr. Eva Belle, Lee, for New York, by Harriss May 3.—Schr. Eva Belle, Lee, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with 1900 bbls. rosin. Schr. G. R. Dixon, Wilson, for Boston, by Harriss & Hewell; with 240 bbls. rosin, 140,000 feet lumber. Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Jno.

Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Jno. M. Clark.

May 3—Schr. Actor, Howard, for Charleston, by Anderson & Savage; with 2,237 bushels rough rice.

4—Steamer North Carolins, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. Murray & Co.

Schr. Corene, Call, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 75,000 feet lumber.

Schr. John S. Lee, Corson, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with 809 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1147 do. rosin, 3 do, fur. 5 bales sheeting.

do. fur, 5 bales sheeting.
Schr. Edward Slade, Bayles, for New York, by Harriss & Howeli; with 2,300 bbls. rosin.
Schr. Theresa C., Smith, for Philodelphia, by Ha sequently we have no sales to report. The market is lerately supplied, and there is merely a retail enquiry.—

table for prices.—Rule decidedly dull, and are exceedingly dif-

Schr. Fred. Warren, Coombs, for Salem, Mass., by W. M. Harriss; with 81,000 feet lumber.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Taylor, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 620 bbls. spirits turpentine, 541 do. rosin, 86 do. soap stone, 10 bales yarn, 167 bushels pea nuts, 2 boxes mdze.

Brig Albert Adams, Cousins, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores, &c.

5—Schr. L. B. Cowperthwete, Rogers, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 3,050 bbls. rosin.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Scott, for Boston, by A. D. Cazaux; with 84 bales cotton, 11,710 bushels rough rice.

Schr. Anna E. Glover, Robinson, for Boston, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 182 bbls. spirts turpentine, 1,915 do. rosin, 15 bales cotton, 164 boxes mdze., 20,000 feet lumber.

Schr. R. Leach, Leach, for Philadelphia, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; 1,075 bbls. rosin. Worth; 1,075 bbls. rosin. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by E.

Murray & Co.

Exports Brig Albert Adams, cleared for Boston: 130,000 feet lumber.

7—Br. Brig Lone Star, McDonald, for Europe, by J. A. Willard; with 2,400 bbls. naval stores.

Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Jno. M. Clark.
May 8—Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, for Fayetteville,
by T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E

by T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E
Murray & Co.
Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin; with mdze.
Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Robinson, for New York, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 299 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,847 do. rosin, 80 do. soap stone, 20 bales yarn, 4 do. kerseys, 44 bushels wheat, 14 boxes tobacco, 47 boxes and 1 bbl. mdz.
Schr. Alabama; Vangilder, for Philadelphia, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 115 bbls. spirits turptentine, 838 do. rosin, 21 bales cotton, 15 do. rags, 70 tons old iron, 15 empty bbls., 3,214 juniper staves, 26,100 feet lumber, 2 boxes mdze., 2 boxes, 63 bags and 13 bbls. dried fruit.

9—Schr. Alba. Powell, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 655 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2,360 do. rosin, 31 bales cotton, 10 do yarn, 10 do. sheeting, 10 boxes mdze., 13 bags dried fruit.
Schr. Marine, Merrihew, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 2510 bbls. rosin, 29,491 ft. lumber.
Schr. Smithsonian, Davis, for New York, by A. D. Cazanx; with 68 bbls. spirits turpt., 3,189 do. rosin, 43 bales cotton, 1015 bush. pea nuts, 7 boxes mdze.
Schr. W. G. Bartlett, Connelly, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with 60 bbls. spirits turpt., 2,150 do. rosin. Schr. Wm. Pickering. Perry, for Norwich, Ct., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 96,000 feet lumber.
Steamer Douglas, Banka, for Fayetteville, by Master. way & Co. Steamer Black River, Love, for Fayetteville, by master

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. E. R. DURKEE & CO.'S SELECT SPICES

Guaranteed not only

ABSOLUTELY AND PERFECTLY PURE,
but ground from fresh Spices, selected and cleansed by us
expressly for the purpose, without reference to cost. They
are beautifully packed in tinfoil, (lined with paper,) to prevent injury by keeping, and are full weight, while the ordinary ground Spices are almost invariably short. We warrant them, in point of strength and richness of flavor,
BEYOND ALL COMPARISON,
as a single trial will abundantly prove.

Manufactured only by

E. R. DURKEE & CO.,
Feb. 14—137&26-tf

181 Pearl street, New York.

DR. A. & J. SMALL, Operative and Mechanical Dentists. THANKFUL for the uncommonly liberal patronage already received from the people of this county, Dr. A. SMALL has associated with himself his brother, J. SMALL, whose merits as a Dentist, to be appreciated only require to be known; and they are determined to perform every operation as well as it is in their power to do it, and to deserve the confidence of all.

Those so situated that they cannot come to town, can be accommodated at their homes by dropping us a note.

Office on the first floor of the Journal Building, Wilmington, N. C.

[April 24—197235-tf [April 24—197&35-tf

RECEIVED, a large lot of White and Black Curled Hair MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS & PILLOWS, made up to order at abort notice, at a very low price, by C. POLVOGT, May 7. Corner Front and Princess streets. WINDOW SHADES WINDOW SHADES ._AII

v sizes. The largest assortment in town. Sold chesp no extra charge for putting up, by C. POLVOGT, May 7th. Corner Front & Princess sts. THE FLOUR Manufactured at "Wachovia Mills" is superior quality. Fresh supplies received weekly. Sold in Wilmington only by L. B. HUGGINS & SOES,

S. E. corner Market and 2d sts.

PORTO RICO SUGAR.

30 BBLS. CHOICE and Prime Porto Rico Sugar. For sale by the bbl. or smaller quantity, at low prices, by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

May 2.

B. E. cor. Market & 2d sts. QUANO! GUANO!!

SCHE. E. SLADE with 1,050 bags Guano, is now discharging. For sale in lots to suit.

April 27th

W. H. McRARY & CO.

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per uarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

The Charleston Convention.

After a most fatigueing session of nearly two weeks the National Democratic Convention which assembled in Charleston has adjourned to meet in Baltimore, on the 18th day of June next, we trust under happier

That the failure of the Convention to agree upon a platform or nomination must be regarded as an unfavorable circumstance, it would be folly to denywe are too painfully impressed with that fact to attempt to deceive either ourselves or others in reference to it.-But after all, the harm done is less in reality than in appearance, as a few words of explanation will show, and the difficulties which stood in the way of the party at Charleston had their origin less in any irreconcileable differences of opinion, than in the effort of the friends of a particular candidate to force him on the Convention at all hazards and to the last extremity. This stood in the way of the platform, and, indeed of everything else.

The Convention, the fullest, and in many respects the ablest political body which ever assembled in the United States, convened in Institute Hall on Monday of last week, and sat for some ten days, without personal collision-without bitterness, without unkindness, and adjourned in the best humour to meet again in Baltimore. We are not aware of a fight or an altercation having occurred in the city of Charleston during the whole time of the session of the Convention; in fact the city was unu. sually quiet. It was not, therefore, the want of personal courtesy or the rupture of friendly relations between delegates which prevented definite and satisfactory action, neither was it any real difficulty in regard to the platform -not any at least, which, under other circumstances might not have been and would not have been easily reconciled, and which may not yet be. It was the zeal for a man-the determination of the friends of that man to make everything subservient to his promotion, which rendered abortive every effort of the more conciliatory, and gave a chance for the hot-headed and ambitious to obtain a little doubtful notoriety by flaring up too soon and appointing themselves leaders of some new movement-members of some new Convention not contemplated by their constituency when appointing them. The delegates to Charleston were accredited to a particular body, and none other; and when they ceased to be members of that body, they were functus officio -they were no longer delegates. This was the view taken by the delegation from North Carolina.

There was from the first a majority of the delegates on the floor in favor of the platform reported by Mr. Avery on behalf of the majority of the committee on resolutions, the fact being, that although the important votes of New York, Ohio, Indiana and even Illinois, were cast against that platform, a large minority of the delegates from all these States were in favor of it, but were not counted, owing to the unit rule adopted by their States, by which the majority cast the whole vote without division. Nay, even with this rule, the following perfectly satisfactory compromise was agreed to, and could easily have been passed this week if it could only have got before the House under the rules. It would have been supported unanimously by New York and by a very large number of delegates from other Northern States. It is the compromise movement made by the Southern States which did not secede, the initiative for such movement having been first taken at the request of the more conservative members of Northern delegations. The resolution

Resolved, That the citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territories of the United States, and that under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which are recognised as a correct exposition of the Constitution of the United States, neither the rights of persons or property can be destroyed or impaired by congressional or territorial legislation.

This or its equivalent can easily be added to the Cincinnati platform by the adjourned Convention to meet at Baltimore in June. It will produce harmony, and we do most sincerely trust, that the true impediment to action will by that time have been removed by the patriotism and good sense of Judge Douglas and his friends. It is now evident that for the present time, at least. Mr. Douglas' nomination is impossible; by a factious course at the expense of the party, he may become and will become impossible for all time. We appeal to that wing of the Democratic party who adhered so pertinaciously to Judge Douglas and whose devotion to their friend we feel bound to respect, to reflect carefully upon this matter, and avoid such a course as must prove ruinous to that friend if not to the party.

On the face of it, as the proceedings of the Convention appear recorded, it would seem that Judge Douglas had at one time obtained a majority—that is, a vote equivalent to the majority of all the electoral colleges. This is only apparent, however; Judge Douglas never really had over one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-five electoral votes on the floor ;-the large minorities in New York, Ohio, Indiana and other States being deducted, it is doubtful whether he had even that number. There is, therefore, no reason for a stubborn course in pushing Mr. Douglas to the bitter end, and we do hope that he will not be so pushed. That his time may come we will admit;—that his friends think it has come, or, at any rate, ought to have come, we think likely; but they must feel by this time that it has not yet arrived. Why, then, go on the rule or ruin principle? They will not do it.

According to a resolution of the Convention, the States and districts left unrepresented by the secession of their delegates, are invited to send others, and no doubt will. The Baltimore Convention will be as full as the Charleston. It will understand the position of things better, and will have better success. All will come right, in our opinion, for we have no idea of giving up the ship-no disposition to despair of the Re-

By the way, the proviso mentioned in connection with the action of North Carolina in remaining in the Convention, was, that it should require for nomination a vote equivalent to two thirds of all the electoral colleges-not simply of all those remaining. This rule rendered impossible the nomination of any man refusing to give a constitutional interpretation to the Cincinnati platform.

having been particularly prepared for so doing by a night's travel; we may remark, however, that the utmost order prevailed—that Hon. Caleb Cushing presided with great gentlemen of the convention. Finally, permit me to remind you, gentlemen of the convention, that not merely the fortunes dignity and ability—that the Charleston Hotel, which of the great constitutional party, which you represent took the first steps towards extortionate prices, must have lost money, as did many other speculative parties .we think the delegates exceeded the outsiders from a disStates of this Union, have been associated together in tance. The Hall of the Institute was ample for the ac- one form or another, for the objects of domestic orde commodation of all parties.

Finally we are tired and will conclude for the present

debate and not in the way of set efforts. Perhaps the most studied speeches were delivered by Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, on one side, and Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, in reply. They are both remarkable fine speakers—men of decided ability. Out of doors during the recesses of the Convention, talking went off from the balconies of the Charleston Hotel and the Mills House, as well as at Charleston Hotel and the Mills House, as well as at Charleston Band calivaged the occasion without rest, because bound for eternity—with a continue of this sort, might tend to delay the completion of his sort, might tend to delay the completion of his sort, might tend to delay the completion of his sort, might tend to delay the completion of his sort, might tend to delay the completion of his sort, might tend to delay the completion of his sort, might tend to delay the completion of his sort, might tend to delay the completion of his sort, might tend to delay the completion of his sort, might tend to delay the completion of his sort, might tend to delay the completion of his sort, might tend to delay the completion of his sort, might tend to delay the completion of his sort, might tend to delay the completion of his are railroad.

I will not believe it! I will not believe that the noble work of our fathers is to be shattered into fragments.—

This great republic to be but a name! A history of a might people once existing but existing no longer, save as a hadowy memory or a monumental ruin by the side of the pathway of time!

Washington, Alabama, on one side, and Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, in realization for Other Southern Delegates to Meet them all My competition on the land tax from 20 to 15 cents on the \$100, he dodged the question altogether, and refused to vote.

The Southern Becedera.

Washington for this sort, might tend to delay the completion of his area of the first and the firs

casion, which was decidedly exhausting to the pocket.

MAIL DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—We have been requested to state that mail communication has again been resumed over the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, and from and after to-morrow, the mails will be forwarded as usual.—South Carolinian, 5th inst.

roll on without rest, because bound for eternity—without haste, because predestined for eternity—without haste, because bound for eternity—without haste haste calling of an open convention, simply to effect one object, and that object the increase of takes of the negro.

Now my competitor favors the calling of an open convention, simply to effect one object, and that object the increase of takes of the negro.

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Now my competitor favors the calling of an open convention, of takes of the negro.

Now my competitor favors the calling of an open

A resolution reported by the minority of the con Court of the United States.

not then, and we cannot now, assent to erecting the Suthe dictators of Democratic principles. It would be absurd in us to do so. No merely judicial tribunal has any right or claim to supremacy over the consciences of Democrats upon political questions. And even as a matter of policy, it would be still more absurd. The supreme court, so far as the judges on its bench are concerned, is be wholly opposed to that made or intimated in the nitv. Dred Scott Case. Would we have the Democratic par-

We notice that the resolution of the minority platform, referred to, as generally printed, differs from what we voted on and voted down.

The Charleston Convention. Since coming home we have learned a great many things about the sayings and doings at the Charleston Convention, that we never could have learned either in Convention or out of it on the spot. We have heard of votes which votes never were taken-which avowals never by any members of the Convention, unless underhandedly for effect. It never was conceded that Mr. Douglas was certain to be nominated—it never was so that any considerable number of Southern delegations, nor individual delegates favored Douglas. It never was so that ported a candidate on the Cincinnati platform, who favoured the squatter sovereignty interpretation of it.-After the proviso insisted upon by the Southern States that is requiring 202 votes for a nomination-Mr. Douglas nomination on the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, was impossible.

Had the withdrawing delegations remained, a favorable result and one perfectly satisfactory might have

As the Convention will meet again under other, and, we trust, more favorable circumstances, we do not feel inclined to indulge in any recriminations. It is due to the friends of Judge Douglas to say, that while we think sonal bitterness at any time, letter-writers and telegraphers to the contrary notwithstanding. Further, ever. the position of North Carolina in a proper co-operation with her Southern sisters was never once doubtful. It was even reported that South Carolina would have gone obligations. for Douglas on the Cincinnati platform without expla-

We make these remarks after glancing over some remarks and telegraphic rumors which we have seen floating around.

The really important votes were on the admission of the Dean Richmond delegation from New York-on the recommittal of the different reports—on the substitution of the second or re-reported minority report for the majurity report-on the motion to require a full two-thirds vote :-- this last vote defeated a Squatter Sovereign interpretation of the Cincinnati platform by the nomination of a Squatter Sovereignty candidate thereon.

We have found out how news is made. We have learned the tricks of special correspondents. The Charleston papers generally gave accurate and frequently verbatim reports of the proceedings in Convention.

We notice that several papers refer to the resolution published by us on Saturday as "The Tennessee Platform." This is mis-stating the case. It was the agreement of all the non-withdrawing Southern States, and Terrible Accident .- Twenty-Seven Persons known to could have been passed without the votes of the withdrawing States, if it could have been got before the Convention-but to do so, at that stage of the proceedings, required a two-thirds vote. It was not passed as some supposed.

The copy of the resolution which we published on Saturday was taken from the original, really brought forward, as we understand, by Hon. Bedford Brown of North Carolina, that is, brought before the conservative delegations by him.

There is one thing demonstrated. The Democratic delegates of the South are swayed by something higher than mere expediency. They are willing to risk defeat before they will evade what they believe to be the rights of themselves and their constituencies—and they will yet obtain a full recognition of these rights.

The following is the speech in full of Gen. Cushing. delivered to the delegates of the National Democratic Convention, on its adjournment:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: Allow me, before putting the question of adjournment, to address to you a parting word. I desire, first, to say, and in saying i to bear testimony to your constituents and the people o the United States that, considering the vastness of the assembly, the important interests involved in its deliberations, and the emotions thus naturally awakened in your bosoms—considering all this, I say, your sessions have been distinguished by order, by freedom from personali-ties, by decorum, and by the observance of parliamenta-ry law. In competition for the floor, in the zeal of gentlemen to promote their respective opinions by motions or objections to motions, in the lassitude of the protracted sittings, occasions have occurred of apparent, but only

apparent, confusion.

"But there has been no real confusion. No deliberate violation of order. I am better able to speak than any other person—to speak knowingly on this point, and to speak impartially; and I say it with pride and pleasure as a thing especially proper for me to say from the chair. I desire further to say for and in behalf of myself, that I also know, by a knowledge of my own heart and con-science, that, in the midst of circumstances always arduous, and, in some respects, of peculiar embarrassment, it cinnati platform.

Of incidents connected with the Convention, we have but little time now to speak, and less disposition, not execution of these duties, it shall have happened to

but the fortunes of the Constitution, also, are at stake on the acts of this convention. and foreign security. We have traversed, side by side, in the wars of the Revolution and other later wars, leaving other matters for a more convenient season.

Of course a good many speeches were made, mostly in debate and not in the way of set efforts. Perhaps the most studied speeches were made and storm.

It was of the Revolution and other later wars, through peace and war, through sunshine and storm.—We have held our way manfully on until we have come to be the great republic. Shall we cease to be such? I will not believe it! I will not believe that the noble work of our fathers is to be chattered.

We must think that in many ways the select tee on resolutions at the Charleston Convention pledged | Charleston as the place for holding the Democratic Nathe Democratic party to abide by, and faithfully carry out, tional Convention was a most unfortunate one, alike for such determinations of these questions | Territorial ques- the Convention and for the city; and in saving this, we tions,] as have been or may be, made by the Supreme wish to cast no undeserved imputations; we wish at the once to bear witness to the perfect order maintained-To this resolution we could not assent. We could to the vigilance of the authorities, and to the quiet and respectful bearing of the citizens generally towards their preme Court, or any other court or body of men into visitors. In no Northern city could any event of the he dictators of Democratic principles. It would be ab- magnitude of a national Convention, sitting for ten days,

trembling on the verge of the grave. In all human prob themselves stimulated and sustained. They were led to ability it must be almost wholly reorganized within the conceive rather undue notions of their own influence and next four years. We all know how Mr. Seward and weight. They were puffed by the local press, applauded his party propose to reorganize it. Its decisions may by the local meetings, and petted by the local commu-

On the other hand, gentlemen from the North and ty, as a matter of party faith, pledged to them too-would Northwest were led to suppose themselves liable to the we have Democratic principle and policy dependent on urgency of a local pressure, and therefore became more the reorganization of the supreme court, probably under uncompromising—at least, so it appeared to us. Bethe auspices of Wm. H. Seward? We would not, and hence we voted against this resolution in Conveningtaken. They must have felt themselves as safe, free from insult or pressure, as they could have been in But his competitor jumps clean off the platform on which their own homes. Still, the evil had been done.

have stated, but certainly we have stated it correctly as of those business men with whom the delegates were ted by the Democratic party. not be got for ladies at any price. We did not see a female face among the guests of the Charleston Hotel. | 18 It right to tax the rich man's luxuries? Even artesian baths were doubled in price. Out of all taken-of avowals made-of speculations indulged in; this resulted a stagnation in the business of Charleston what would be discriminate? By his system of discriminate -merchants who could not be accommodated went else- So his platform says, and so says the Raleigh Register and which votes never were taken—which avowals never —merchants who could not be accommon will keep other papers in his interest.

Where to make their purchases, and very many will keep other papers in his interest.

Mr. Pool's exordium was short, chaste and appropriate going elsewhere. Of this loss of business, we heard more He thought that his competitor had the advantage over

ties. The whole affair, undeservedly, perhaps, has renever before addressed any audience in this section. sulted in depreciating the popularity and general character of the city of Charleston, giving its rivals, North the non-withdrawing Southern States would have sup and South, an opportunity to say, "Well, this is what tin cups, &c. He had no idea of passing a revenue bi unjust, but certainly things gave it a coloring.

To North Carolinians in Charleston, especially our former fellow-citizen, H. P. Russell, Esq., we are deeply indebted for many kindnesses and courtesies, which will long be gratefully remembered. We are pleased to know that our North Carolina business men, settled in Charleston, enjoy a character and standing second to none.

To several members of the Press especially Mr. Carlisle of the Charleston Courier, we feel under obligations for many attentions. Mr. Dodge, in the lower story of they stuck too pertinaciously to a man, they bore them- the Institute building extended many courtesies to the products of the soil, when you tax the soil. selves most courteously throughout; there was no per- Press of which it was out of our power to avail ourselves to any extent, we can appreciate the feeling, how-

> To the gentlemanly agents of the Adams Express Company, here and in Charleston, we are under many

"Wilmington Herald."

of Friday, November 17th, 1826, published every Friday, for Wm. Usher at three dollars per annum, payable in

Among the appetizing editorial items is one to the effect that Captain Hallet of the brig North Carolina, has on board a fine looking New York beef, on which

the citizens will have an opportunity to feast the beginning of next week.

be Drowned!

per gallon. Molasses 34 a 35 cts. per gallon.

We learn from the Columbia South Carolinian, that terrible accident occurred at Boykin's Mill Pond about nine miles from Camden, S. C. on the evening of Saturday the 5th instant, a flat boat in which a party were and soul, for striking it out and taking it away. fishing baving been upset near the middle of the pond, and twenty-seven persons (mostly ladies) drowned.

The pond was to be emptied on Saturday night to enable the bodies to be recovered. The following are his path. the names of persons known to be lost :-

Miss Minnie Alexander, Miss Sarah Howell, Miss Crosby, Miss McKagen and three children of Mr. Mcagen, Alice Robinson, John Oaks, two young men, egrands, three children of Samuel Young, Miss Kelly, two young men named Hocott, and many more in the

The Mails. We learn from the Goldsboro' "Rough Notes," that

the post master at that point has received a despatch | Caldwell says. (Here the speaker introduced a letter from from Mr. Fisher, authorizing him to send the mail West by the North Carolina Rail Road. No particulars as to future arrangements. It will be seen that for the present the mail will be

carried on the Charlotte & South Carolina Rail Road.

Capt. Miner, of the steamer Ariel, from Aspinwall, in a communication to the New York News, denies having had anything to do with the escape of Mrs. Beverley L. Johnson's servant girl, on the arrival of the pays only six cents on the 100. I would tax neither brains steamer at New York.

From the Daily Rough Notes. Governor Ellis opened the debate with a short, appro riate exordium, and proceeded at once to the discus

of the great question of ad valor all parties are vitally interested. It is proposed by a respectable party to strike out from the Constitution an important guarantee for the protection of a certain species of property.

All slaves over the age of twelve and under fifty years.

re now taxed. Of the tax on slaves, \$118,000 is paid annually into

the State, and \$147,000 goes into the county treasuries; making an aggregate of \$265,000, tax on slaves.

The tax on white polls amounts to about \$108,000 annually, of which \$51,000 goes into the State and about these, upwards of thirty contested ones in favor of the government of the United States, embracing at least a \$57,000 into the county treasuries. The slaves pay 2½ times as much as the whole white population of the State, and nearly six times as much as

The 2d Congressional District pays \$105,000 yearly into the State Treasury; the Mountain District only \$43,000. Of the \$105,000 paid by the second district, about \$20,000 is applied to defray the expenses of the State Government, and \$85,000 to the construction of

thers believe that the west will, now or hereafter, ask anything but her rights. And in vain will be the attemp oever made, that seeks to impress those peop The Governor took up, what seemed to him, the inconsistencies of his competitor. His competitor was now for an open convention and an ad valorem system of taxa tion. But while in the legislature, his competitor had voted three times against ad valorem, and twice against a

The platform on which the opposition convention platform on which the opposition advocates a general ced his (the Governor's) competitor advocates a general system of ad valorem taxation—nothing whatever to be his party placed him, and now goes for a discriminating As for the city, the chief evil has arisen from the course tax-the very thing, the identical system hitherto advoca

of those business men with whom the delegates were. The opposition party goes for taxing everything acmost brought in contact—hotel-keepers, etc. The rumors, and, truth to say, the realities, of exorbitant sugar and coffee as it does on whiskey and brandy; i charges, kept business men and others away for weeks road wagon as high as it does champagne; the road wagon as high as the billiard table; the spade and before the assembling of the Convention. Rooms could the axe as high as the pack of cards and the gold watch not be not for ladies at any price. We did not see a list as yet a system of taxation a fair system? Is it fair is it right to tax the poor man's necessaries as high as the

But my competitor says he would discriminate! In ination he would tax everything, and exempt nothing .-

than one instance, on the authority of well-informed par- him, being among his friends, whereas His competitor had represented himself and his plat-form unfairly—neither himself nor any member of his party had ever intimated that he was in favor of taxing

you may expect if you erect Charleston into a commer-cial centre. This is the way she will dig into your As the Constitution now stands, negroes under 12, and pockets," etc., etc. We think much of this would be over 50 years, cannot be taxed, whereas, all negroes, what ver their age, ought to be taxed according to their value. Every man ought to contribute to the expenses of the overnment, in proportion to the protection hereceives. Mr. P. would tax nothing-it is the province of the Legislature to impose taxes; and the Constitution ought to be so amended as to bind up the Legislature in such a

way as to guarantee equality of taxation. He propose to amend the Constitution that every species of property av be taxed-not shall be taxed-according to value. Mr. P. confessed that the Legislature would have no power to discriminate in favor of land, but his platform says the Legislature would have the power to discrimi nate in favor of the industrial pursuits, and the native products of the country. It wold be wrong to tax the

Mr. P. would now vote against Mr. Turner's amend-

ment, whereby tin cups, &c., should be exempted. because it would be absurd to place such a provision in the constitution. He (Gov. Ellis) is the man that wants to tax tin cups, &c., if he stands on the Democratic platform. My competitor says the thing's going to ruin the country, and drive the slaves out of the State. Now, there is \$700,000,000 worth of property in the State, and 10 cents tax on the \$100 valuation will raise all the revenue that

The negro owner doesn't now pay quite 6 cents on the The tax on slaves will be raised only 4 cents on the \$100, and that's not going to break him, or carry him out of the State. Negro is the capital in trade of my competitor. Introduce any question, and the cry, "the institution will be

pool, and the leading European speculations have referpool, and the leading European speculations have refernegro must be heard.
North Carolina taxes slaves as persons—not as property. taxing slaves as persons, not as property, and, therefore stands on the Black Republican platform. The non-slave owners are required to pay more or

their property than the slave owners. The rich and the poor should be on a dead equality. There are not 20,000 fighting men, slave owners, in the State; there are 90,000 to 100,000 fighting men, non-On looking over the prices current we find Turpentine slave owners. Who'll fight the battles, in defence o —soft, in the water, quoted at \$1 27; hard half price.

Cotton 9 a 9½c. per pound. Flour—Northern \$6 a have over the poor man? I call on slaveholders to come \$6 50. Bacon Hams 14 cts. Spirits Turpentine 30c. forward and help remove all cause of jealousy between

himself and the non-slave holder. Every cent of tax the slaveholder pays more, the nonslave holders pays less. Every poor man in the county of Wayne is willing to pay tax according to his ability, if the rich man will pay

according to his wealth. My competitor talks of the compromise of 1835, and says it gave slave owners protection-it gave land owners protection, also, and yet, my competitor went heart

If the people want to change the constitution, they have the right to change it. But whenever you speak of changing it, the immortal little negro stands in my competitor's way and makes him believe there's a ghost in My way to equalize taxes is to put it higher on the

negro and lower on the land. He would take it off the land and put it on nothing. I made a speech in the Legislature in favor of reducing the tax on land to 12 per centum, and the Standard complimented me for it. I'm in favor of an open convention, if called on the federal basis, for, whether open or restricted, the slave

owner will have the majority. The west wants nothing more than that the Constituion be so amended as that slaves may be taxed according to value. The Asheville paper says so, and Todd R. Mr. Caldwell.)

My competitor says it would be tyranny to tax the poor necessaries. North Carolina now taxes them .-There is a tax of one-half of one per centum on every hing the merchant sells—coffee, sugar, calico, &c.

It taxes the broker one-half of one per centum on his

The present system of taxation discriminates in favor of the rich man and against the poor.

My competitor wouldn't tax coffee and sugar as high as whiskey—I wouldn't tax them at all. The man who drinks whiskey pays \$10 on the \$100; the slaveowner nor muscies. Heaven protect me from the system that

would tax the poor man's labor and exempt the rich man's From the foregoing may readily be collected the drift of Mr. Pool's argument. We have not sought to unite, in a connected chain, the links of his argument, but simply to give his leading points, as near as possible, in his own words. We have tried to do him impartial justice so far, and have not added a single comment of

Adjournment of the U. S. Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, May 4 .- The Supreme Court of the United States adjourned to-day until the next regular term, in December next. During the late term about seventy California land cases have been decided. Of llion of acres of land, worth from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. Among these is the case of Bolton, the claim being for ten thousand acres in the city of San Francisco, and twenty thousand acres outside the corporation limits, worth, it is supposed, ten millions of dollars. In the latter (as the other twenty-nine,) the general was found the court beginn its origing on State Government, and \$85,000 to the construction of railroads in the west. The annual interest on the money which has been and will be spent in Burke county alone, say \$500,000, is \$30,000, while the whole of the 8th Congressional District pays only about \$43,000 which has been and will be spent in Burke county alone, say \$500,000, is \$30,000, while the whole of the 8th Congressional District pays only about \$43,000.

This the Governor did not bring forward as a subject of complaint, but simply to show the inequality that exists, and that the west ought to be, as he thinks she is, perfectly satisfied and content with the present basis of taxation—particularly as a sectional contest on a question.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN_THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. FARTHER POINT, C. E., May 7th, 1860.

Yesterday the Steamship Bohemian arrived here with Liverpool dates to the 25th April. en demands another battle with Sayers within a

The Chief Cashier of the Union Bank of London is a efaulter to the extent of over a quarter of a million

LIVERPOOL, April 25th, 1860. Cotton active. Sales for the past three days of 36,-000 bales. Prices are steadier; holders offer freely but show no disposition to press sales, which tends to preent an advance.

Flour firm and prices unchanged. Wheat firm at full prices. Corn quiet, and some circulars say prices have declined 6d. for good. Rice steady. Rosin dull, but prices are unchanged. Spirits Tur-

pentine dull. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5th, 1860. A large number of delegates to the Union Constitu

tional Convention to be held at Baltimore are arriving

Politica in Georgia.

Augusta, May 5 .- A large meeting of the National Democracy was held here last night. It was principally addressed by Gov. King, of Missouri, and Flournoy, of Arkansas, whose remarks were received with enthusiasm. At the conclusion of the meeting, a notice was given that a county convention would be held on Wednesday next, to elect delegates to a State convention, whose duty it will be to appoint delegates to represent Georgia in the adjourned convention at Baltimore.

The terrible mutilated and mangled body of Charles valuable carpenter, the property of Mr. Samuel J. Bradford of our District, was found upon the Railroad track about a mile from this place, (near Green Swamp, on this side) on yesterday morning, a short time after daylight. A jury of inquest was summoned and sat over his remains later in the day. From the testimony adduced before the jury, at the time, they were unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to how he came to his death, and accordingly adjourned until further facts were elicited. The boy had, the previous night, attended a convivial meeting of negroes in this place and was employed, in the work of his trade, upon the place of Mr. R. J. Dick, a few miles distant, and had loubtless started to return to his work when he met his death. As a statement by us of the testimony before the jury, and other matters connected with the melancholy circumstance might be construed as discriminative between the parties interested, we shall confine our

sives to the simple record of the occurrence. We learn, since writing the above, that the verdict of the jury, upon re-assembling, was that Charles came o his death by some train upon the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad .- Sumter Watchman, 5th inst.



As wordents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing l'urniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be withno longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless colla, and broken cradics. It is just the article for cone, shell, and mental work, so popular with ladies of refinen

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinetmakers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." M. B. - A Brush accompanies each bettle. Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot. No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
ddress HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithrograph Show-Card accom-

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ill save ten times its cost annually to every household. Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores. Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREFARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL
Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government,
under the supervision of the Captain General of Cnb2. wil
take place at HAVANA, on

TUESDAY, May 22d, 1860.

*360.000. SORTEO NUMERO 636 ORDINARIO. CAPITAL PRIZE_\$100,0001 20 Approximations.

10,000 Approximations to the \$100,000 or \$600 to \$20,000; \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$20,000; 4 of \$400 to \$10,000. Whole Tickets \$30 ; Halves \$10 ; Quarters \$5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result become

known.

27 All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to
10 DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

April 14th, 1860.

REESE'S PHOSOPHO-PERUVIAN (OR' MANIPULATED) GUANO. OR COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO and WHEAT, com-

percurian GUANO, one-half each. Contains, Amonia 8 per cent.; Phosphate Lime 55 per cent. INTRODUCED 1856.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

Sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.

MANHOOD.

MANHOOD,

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,
ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND
RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA,
or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By BOB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,
Author of "The Green Book, &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequence of self-abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, bougles, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.

April 4, 1860.

CATAR PACET

CATARACT -WASHING MACHINE.

Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved!

INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

Remost simple, economical, and durable article ever mered to the public to alleviate the discorports of wash-DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs. There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in opposite directions, seadily creating a sand forming a like forming a l clothes, and effectually removing the water through the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely wit rabbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,

54 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

N. B.—State and County Rights for sale, and purchasers supplied with Machines at wholesale on liberal terms.

The A Machine is in operation by a laundress daily, at our Feb. 25, 1860.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

T IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS T is compounded entirely from Gums and known and appproved by now resorted to with confiwhich it is recommended. It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes unsolicited certificates in The dose must be adapt the individual taking it, and act gently on the Bowels. Let the dictates of your use of the LIVER INcure Liver Complaints, sia, Chronic Diarrhæa, entery, Dropsy, Sour Stomeont in the state of the temperament used in such quantities as in Judgment guide you in the Billious Atlacks, Dysperson ach. Habitual Coston ach. Habitual Coston ach. Habitual Coston ach. Habitual Coston ach.

chelry, Dropsy, Sour Stom-Cholic, Cholera, Ci-olera Flatulence, Jaundice, Fe-be used successfully as an cine. It will cure SICK sands can testify) in twenty Teaspoonfuls are taken at All who use it are giving MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHE Price One Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD'S COMPOUNDED FROM
Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS of

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES.

Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic tive Cathartic which the practice more than twerty.

The constantly increas have long used the PILLS all express in regard to their them within the reach of The Profession well know on different participes of the constant of the const

all express in regard to their them within the reach of The Profession well know on different portions of the The FAMILY CATHAR reference to this well establed from a variety of the which act alike on every nal, and are good and safetic is needed, such as De Sleepiness, Pains in the ness, Pain and Soreness sudden cold, which frein a long course of Fever, ing Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Diseases, Worms in Chiltism, a great Purifier of the to which flesh is heir, too advertisement. Dose, 1 to PRICE 3 DIMES.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHAL TIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and solved me to place all.

In that different Cathartics and blowels.

TIC PILLS has, with de lished fact, been compound purest Vegetable Extract part of the alimentary of the alimentary

THE BILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANDFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York

> MRS. WINSLOW. SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, b ening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will alla PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourse RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over tenyes and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of what we have never any other medicine MRS.

MRS.

—NEVER HAS II

FAILED, IN A SINWINSLOW'S G L E INSTANCE what we have never -TO EFFECT A SOOTHING used. Never did we SYRUP. know an instance On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, as speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects as medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DEVIATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT

WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where it infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is admit This valuable preparation is the prescription of one

England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING CESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigand the stomach and bowels, corrects and energy to the whole system. It will almost instant GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLI

not speedily reme-We believe it the CHILDREN BEST AND SUR REMEDY IN THE TEETHING of DYSENTERY of DYSENTERY

AND DIARRICAL
IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any
other cause. We would say to every mother who hast
child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DI
NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES
OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child
and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SUR
to follow the use of this medicine if the large week. -to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used, Full

rections for using will accompany each bottle. None gununless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York

is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.



INFANTILE CORDIAL and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous lief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and

rial alone will convince you that what we say is true. NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the suings of your child, instead, of by deadening its sensibility

For this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable per paration now known for CHILDREN TEETHING, DIABETH OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, and ITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE STOMA CROUP, also, for softening the gums, reducing inflam regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain, it has no value the life and health of your children, and wish to them from those sad and blighting consequences which certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take but DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, this you

rety upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggish No. 409 Broadway, New York, And by all respectable Druggists throughout the county. Sold in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER MEARS, February 27th, 1860—148–27-cowly.

PLANTATION FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the PLANTA-TION situated at the head of Sapelo Sound, in Gentle gia, containing 4,000 to 4,500 acres of LAND, of which 2,500 are open for cultivation—1,500 acres of it will produce 50 TO 60 BUSHELS GROUND NUTS to the acre, (bring peculiarly adapted) ing peculiarly adapted to this cultivation.) and 250 will produce 35 to 40 bushels Corn to the acre. Of will produce 35 to 40 bushels Corn to the acre. On the place is a very comfortable framed Dwelling, and Caling which will accommodate 100 Negroes, together with Subles, Cotton Houses, and all necessary buildings.

This is one of the most desirable residences on the Seboard of Georgia, perfectly healthy, good Water, and a abundance of Fish, Oysters and Game. Vessels drawing twenty-five feet water can load at the landing. The steamers running from Savannah to Florida pass by this Planie

ning from Savannah to Florida pass by this Plantiv A great bargain and liberal terms will be given. Refers to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co., Wilmington, April 5th, 1860.

PERFUMERY. NOW WHITE ORIENTAL CREAM, for beautifying ib Complexion;
Phalon's Hair Invigorator;
Phalon's Golden Crest Perfumery;
Bell Cologn;
Bell Cologn;
Sozodont—a delightful article for the Teeth;
Combs, and Tooth F Pomades, Hair Brushes, Combs, and Tooth Brushes, with variety of articles for the Toilet.

April 17.

HEDRICK & RYAN.

JUST RECEIVED. 5 KEGS GOSHEN BUTTER, EXTRA; A lot of choice old Government Java (40 Half Boxes Adamantine Candles; A lot of superior Muscovado Molasses;
A lot of Choice Porto Rico Sugar. Call and examine at No.
26 North Water Street.

April 6th. 1860 CORN, FLOUR, &C.

BAGS BALTIMORE WHITE CORN;
300 "Bed Cob
75 bbls. Flour, Fayetteville inspection;
15 bales N. C. Yarns;
10 "N. C. Sheetings. In store, and for sale
A. E. HALL. April 19th, 1860

PATENT CANOPY STYLE MOSQUITOE NET tomers, by C. POLVOCT, C. POLVOCT, May 4th. Corner Front and Princess stre RECEIVED, a large and choice assortment of PAPSIVE BLANGINGS, expressly selected for this market, which will be sold or put up at ahort notice, at a very reasonable price, by

C. POLYOGT,

May 4th.

Corner Front and Princess streets.

Foreign News by the Vanderbilt. YORK, April 28.—The steamship Vanderbilt, Havre and Southampton April 18th, arrived at

rt this forenoon. Vanderbilt made the run from Southampton to ort in nine days and fourteen hours, notwithstandng south-westerly winds and blinding snow She passed the Persia on the 26th, in latitude ongitude 64, and the Prince Albert on the 27th, de 40.50, longitude 68.40. nong her passengers is Mr. Bacon, the Secretary

ation at St. Petersburg. ompletion of the Great Eastern is progressing

at failure has occurred at Liverpool of a cotton nt, whose liabilities are £235,000. assembling of the Conference, as demanded by

doubtful. Separate negotiations between nd Switzerland have not been entered into, but n placed in the hands of the Powers. ederal Council of Switzerland denies the exisa secret treaty for the partition of Savoy with

nd and Prussia has consented to the demand o deral Council for the Conference. sia has replied favorably to the note of the Feder-

pallot voting on the annexation question had ced at Nice. There was immense enthusiasm, arge majority in its favor was certain. Chamber at Turin was prorogued to the 1st of

reaty of commerce between France and Belgium Neapolitan government had resolved to observe

was in a state of insurrection. A popular ration had taken place at Aversa, in favor of Emanuel, and the town was in a state of siege. THAMPTON, April 18.—Advices from India indisiderable excitement in Bengal, owing to disturbetween the planters and their laborers.

Latest via Queenstown.
e insurrections at Palermo and Messina had been sed. At the latter place the conflict was severe. jevernor threatened to bombard the city, but the ants only yielded on obtaining a promise that the the chief cause of the popular irritation,) should ved. At Palermo the monks fought like lions. were killed and many arrested. ices from Spain say that Senor Carisen, the in-

tera's trial for attempted insurrection in Spain had

ISFASED CATTLE.—Death as a Preventative of Con-An alarming and very fatal disease has made carance among the cattle of Massachusetts .instances whole herds are infected. The ture of the disease is that no cure for it has been discovered, and when the cattle become they have to be slaughtered at once, in order ent contagion. At the session of the last Legnumber of commissioners were appointed to nd the slaughter of diseased cattle, to condemn They now have their hands full, for scarcepasses but one or more herds are killed .-Brookfield, on Thursday, after a heavy er, the bodies were interred in the orchards and s in large numbers. Up to this time the whole numof animals killed had been one hundred and eight, it was said, at five thousand dollars. As the appropriation was only ten thousand dollars, and dred fresh cases were reported, the commissionlecided to stop the slaughter till the Governor could sulted. Other districts are equally as bad, and ss throughout the State will probably be immense.

A New Fertilizer. some men leave their country for their country's some die with even greater advantages to those ave behind them. Of such it may be said that in life becomes them like the leaving it. It is a thing for mankind that there is in some cases a thy of such posthumous usefulness, after a life of essness. It would have been far better for the and for themselves, perhaps, if some men had nev-Perhaps it would have been better for mansome entire races of men had never incumbered if some entire races of men had never incumbered arth. Yet it would seem that some extinct races on Bushels of barley, 2,735, average value \$1,... continent, of whom we have no record, and whose existence has only very lately become known, if y existence has only very lately become known, if y have incumbered the earth, have incumbered it, latter death have become incorporated with it, to ne good purpose. A short time ago, the remains of numan head of enormous size were found at Peterstuman head of enormous size were found at Peterstuman head of enormous size were found at Peterstuman head of Peruvian guano; and the total latest products. Young of the second size were found at Peterstuman head of enormous size were found at Peterstum head of enormous head of enormous size were found head of enormous olk Day Book, of the 15th inst., says that in a lot received at that port have been found the vertebrae other bones of a human being, of about twice the size. Horatio thought it would be to consider riously to trace the dust of Alexander the Great, t should be found stopping a beer barrel; but Hamad the best of the argument, and, by a consistent sition of possibilities, showed that even Imperious Casar, dead and turned to clay,

Pizarro oppressed the innocent people of the Ind before the very existence of that people, a race ats dwelt where the rivers rolled down their golden

alleged Swedenborgian principle of a continu- er article which has not been named. of the same business ofter death as in life, for an to their minds glorious and honorable.

But we have got far beyond our depth, in the dust of

th February, off the coast of Africa, by a British vesand a Portuguese steamer. The master of the slaver,

efore she struck, and must have gained the shore, as a oat, somewhat stove, was discovered on the beach, with

Milmington

We give the following explanation of ad valorem from high opposition authority:

"We shall soon have a just and equal system of taxation UPON ALL PROPERTY."—Raleigh Register.

The Journal informs its readers, in yesterday's issue, that ad valorem means 'that negroes shall be taxed according to their value.' This is a new understanding of those two little Latin words. We have been laboring under the impression all along that ad release converted into Evelish. tle Latin words. We have been laboring under the impression, all along, that ad valorem, converted into English, meant 'according to value,' AND AD VALOREM TAXATION SIMPLY THE LEVYING OF TAXES UPON ALL PROPERTY, WHETHER NEGROES, LAND, OR ANYTHING ELSE, according to the value of said property.

Wilmington Herald.

"There is also a large amount of FURNITURE, plate, carriages and buggies, WAGONS, CARTS, and FARMING TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, MERCHANDIZE, bank stock, money at interest, &c., &c., all going to make up the aggregate wealth of the State, the value of which I have no means of ascertaining, BUT WHICH WOULD ENTER INTO THE TAXABLE PROPERTY OF THE STATE UNDER THE AD VALOREM SYSTEM OF TAXATION."

"Above, we have stated what we understood to be the position of the West on ad valorem—that is, that EVERY SPECIES OF PROPERTY is to be TAXED according to its value, not only land and negroes, but HORSES, COWS, SHEEP and HOGS, leaving it with the Legislature in framing a revenue law, to "discriminate only in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of the citizens." This is precisely the position of Mr. Pool, the position which he has taken in the East, and the position which he will maintain in the West. With Mr. Pool ad valorem is precisely the same thing in the East as it is in the West."—Greensboro' Patriot.

Now gentlemen do not true to maintain the state of the same and the west."—Greensboro' Patriot.

Now gentlemen do not try to wriggle and scringe out of your own platform, your own rendition of that platform. You dare not, you must take what follows. We have your own words for it and we will hold you to it. We are sure you will make an effort to back out, but retreat is defeat! Take it you must, be it never so nauseous to your taste. Let the poor and rich listen to

the following: We have made the assertion that according to Mr Pool's ad valorem and the ad valorem of the whole party opposed to the Democracy, that slave property is not that which they want to get at alone. now prove by statistics—figures which cannot lie—that the only parties benefitted by this infamous proposition will be such men as have large amounts of Plate, Bank Stock, &c., the plug ugly, with his sword cane, bowieknife and other accompaniments, such as playing cards, nine-pin allies, billiard tables, liquor shops, &c. The total value of land in the State is estimated

Asses and mules, in '50, only 25,259, average Working oxen, 37,309, 44
Other cattle, 434,402, 44 Sheep, 595,249, Swine, 1,812,813,

do. corn, 27,941,051, " 1,...... Pounds of rice, 5,465,867 " " tobacco, 11,984,786, " " cotton, 29,538,000,

Bushels of sweet potatoes, 5,095,709, average

" "buckwheat, 16,704, " 1,.....
Value of orchard products, " 1,....

There are a number of other articles of property which but the above will give a small view of the proposition now before the people to adopt the ad valorem principle, by which all the above named articles are to be and now, their dust, mingled with other more taxed. It must also be remembered that the census of Thus, from the decay of an extinct race, spring and strength of those that now inhabit the earth. The star, endeavormust have produced an enormous increase both in value and strength of those that now inhabit the earth. The star is life and strength of those that now inhabit the earth.

fertility of the field of Waterloo is said to have been some years wonderfully improved by the bodies of some years wonderfully improved by the bodies of local part of the increase at so large an amount as will simply estimate the increase mills of the East, which have generally been making of the opposition does not bind the party to adopt an increase mills of the East, which have generally been making of the opposition does not bind the party to adopt an increase mills of the East, which have generally been making of the opposition does not bind the party to adopt an increase mills of the East, which have generally been making of advancement of battle-fields are, for a time, more fertile than the cent ground, though the rule does not seem to have half credit for the quantity of cotton raised by us annugood as regards the battle-field of Bladensburg; but ally, from the fact that we have been enriching Virgin-he discovery, or invention, as the case may be, of lust of giants in Peruvian guano, we believe there ing to the fact that the cotton and turpentine business been no instance of bodily posthumous service to were in their intancy when the census from which we generations of men after the lapse of so long a take the above was compiled, it is manifest that with the increased labor which has been brought in demand would be needless to speculate as to who these gi- both from man and beast, that a calculation of 50 per may have been in their lifetime, and what may have cent. would not overrate the value of the above articles. their occupations. Perhaps they were farmers, their ruling passion was so strong in death, that find the grand sum total to be 226,525,212, and this is in their ashes live their wonted fires, and fit them, outside of merchants, stock in State, liquors, or any oth-

Now, we ask, how is it possible, as the advocates of asion of their living usefulness by a conversion of dead bodies to uses, base in the opinion of some, as other property; how is it possible for it to do so when taxed ad valorem, as the value of slave property is only \$180,000,000, while the value of all other property to be taxed is \$226,525,212? Again, we would put it to any and being to succeed. The highest position is as open Chase of a Slaver—Terrible Result.—An Can we explain? We think so. It is men who own perican vessel, of Baltimore build, was chased on the bank stock, where the charter fixes the amount of taxes, and where that tax cannot be increased! It is such men who use such articles of luxury as plate and jewelry, which pays, now, five times the amount paid upon land. These are the men, and this is their design, and they dust before sundown, the Portuguese gave him the think that the people will not read, will not understand and examine! Ah, gentlemen, you have counted withforetopmast down, and as it was blowing almost a out your host! You must not depend too much on the of wind, his jibboom followed directly after. How- assumed ignorance of the honest farmer—remember that though his hands are hard and bony, with the toil which has made you princes, he knows his rights, "and knowuguese steamer by that time being in close range, ing dares maintain them!" But who, we ask, is to be the Gloucester was far behind. Those on board the benefitted by this ad valorem measure? Such men as ther steamer, however, describe the scenes as truly cartrending. As the brig struck, and was overwhelmed by the breakers, the poor miserable creatures on board, robably to the number of five hundred, set up a house hungry sea. But it was too dark, by that time, to be much, and beyond human skill or power to aid the towning, wretches, so that they soon must have met.

his proportion of this tax that is to be taken on the full that is to be the cargo is broken and the merchandise dispersed amount the bulk, the federal jurisdiction extends over it; but to be the full that is to be the cargo is broken and the merchandise dispersed amount the cargo is broken and the merchandise disper

A lady who had been subpensed as a witness on a find, asked her husband, in great trepidation, what she should say if the lawyers inquired her age. "Say?" he replied; "why, tell them you haven't yet reached the years of discretion."

We regret to learn the time on Lake Skouper-ling from the bottom to the surface. This is a cheap, simple and beautiful barometer, and is placed from sparks of soot from the chimney, and was not perspected; "why, tell them you haven't yet reached the years of discretion."

We regret to learn the time on Lake Skouper-ling from the bottom to the surface. This is a cheap, simple and beautiful barometer, and is placed from sparks of soot from the chimney, and was not perspected in general we in General to the first state of the find in the centre of the find in the centre of the ling house of Mr. Pettegrew, situated on Lake Skouper-ling from the bottom to the surface. This is a cheap, simple and beautiful barometer, and is placed from sparks of soot from the chimney, and was not perspected in general treatment of the find in the centre of the ling house of Mr. Pettegrew, situated on Lake Skouper-ling in the ling house of Mr. Pettegrew, situated on Lake Skouper-ling in the ling house of Mr. Pettegrew, situated on Lake Skouper-ling in the ling house of Mr. Pettegrew, situated on Lake Skouper-ling in the ling house of Mr. Pettegrew, situated on Lake Skouper-ling in the ling house of Mr. Pettegrew, situated on Lake Skouper-ling in the ling house of Mr. Pettegrew, situated on Lake Skouper-ling in the ling house of Mr. Pettegrew, situated on Lake Skouper-ling in the ling house of Mr. saved .- Raleigh Standard.

discover or hear of any alum springs, but near by one of the cliffs is a fine sulphur spring. Up Davidson's river is a strange mountain called the Looking Glass Rock. It is a curiosity well worth visiting-it is a wonder among wonders-a curiosity among thousands curious things which are thick-sown in this beautiful country. We suppose the rock to be composed of met amorphic slates in which there may be some large fleaks of mica which give it the dazzling appearance it presents when the sun is full upon it. The mouth of Da vidson's river is beautiful. The bottom lands are about three miles wide, owned by Capt. Wm. Denver, Wm. Johnston, of S. C., Chas. Patton, Elizur Patton, and above and below stretches out as far as the eye can reach the immensely fertile valley land. It has never yet been tested to its full strength. We were shown farms which averaged 80 bushels of corn to the acre, and a number of individual acres which produced over 100. This land was hardly worth cultivating until they began to lime it. Now there is not a more fertile region in the world. Much of it is still uncleared.'

From the Brooklyn, Kings County (N. Y.) Eagle.
The Noblest Roman of them All. It is a most regrettable spectacle, in the presence perhaps the greatest danger to which our country has ever been exposed, (we mean the threatened triumph of scctionalism) to witness the almost numberless local ambitions which, like mushroons spring up in a night all around us, each claiming the honors of a nomination at Charleston, or at least, a complimentary vote from their respective States, a passport to further pretensions. We can understand the aspirations of feeble leaders to command when there is no battle to be fought, no danger to encountered and no defeat to be submitted to. In such a state of things any one man may, very naturally, claim to be of about as much importance as any other man.

—a party held together by a sworn hatred of the South, and waging upon us an "irrepressible conflict, will come in with their black-flag waving—the sure precurser of respective States, a passport to further pretensions. We can understand the aspirations of feeble leaders to command when there is no battle to be fought, no danger to be encountered and no defeat to be submitted to. In such a time of taxation, which they say, will give peace and to be of about as much importance as any other man.

—a party held together by a sworn hatred of the South, and waging upon us an "irrepressible conflict, will come in with their black-flag waving—the sure precurser of remission to introduce her servant girl to the steward.

—a party held together by a sworn hatred of the South, and waging upon us an "irrepressible conflict, will come in with their black-flag waving—the sure precurser of the batter of each other was, (colored,) to which Mrs. Clark replied that such a correct of each other was unnecessary, as they would certainly have trequent opportunity of becoming acquainted on the way.

The steamer at last reached New York, and before even the gang-plank was thrown out, the colored stew and instruction, and it is idle to attempt to make it otherwise.

In order to keep the true issue out of sight, the "Conservatives," as they falsely call themselves, among of the legrandin We will Charleston, or at least, a complimentary vote from their a state of things any one man may, very naturally, claim to be of about as much importance as any other man.

But in the face of a massive, sectional, political army,

millenium. What is it? "Equal taxation!" And the steamer Roanoke for the steam justly proud of many talented leaders, whose nim is to what does that mean? "Aye, there 's the rub." | City Point, having succeeded, before leaving New York | first boat, with Gov. De Witt Clinton and others on subvert the Constitution, and to tread under the feet of What each advocate of this system of humbuggery its elated victorious columns no less than fifteen members does mean, would require years to find out and a shelf 3,326,985 of our great confederate nation, and blast the material full of quartos to contain. Their platform, however, prosperity of the whole country, it would seem to be the says: "We are in favor of calling a Convention of instinctive duty of each and all the less able and less conspicuous aspirants to the Chief Executive office modestly and readily to yield personal presumption, and to rally at once and with one accord around the ablest ue, with power only to discriminate in favor of the constitution, the property may be taxed according to its value, with power only to discriminate in favor of the constitution, and the constitution, and the constitution of the leader, and to bear him to power with no other rivalry native products of the State, and the industrial pur-229,563 among themselves than that of each to do the most to put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command. From the Mistra put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and sustain him in command in the matter put him and susta

concentrate their influence upon the "ablest Roman of the man who has shown most reliability and capacity to lead the vanguard of our great bility and capacity to lead the vanguard of our great they pretend to favor "equal taxation." Surely, no national security and general prosperity. That man we conscientiously believe to be Daniel S. Dickinson, of But what "native products of the State and indus-

occupied by Jackson.

Domestic Manufactures," saysare making an annual profit of \$6,000,000 per annum."

FERNANDO WOOD .- Fernando Wood, the Mayor of New York, in a recent speech to the cartmen of that

It has been one of the secrets of my little success in life that I have never said "I cannot." (Applause.) I have always said "I would." (Wood?) I have done it if I could; and if I did not I had the satisfaction of and being to succeed. The highest position is as open to you as it is to any other man. The wealthiest men in this city were much poorer than any of those sitting who, at the age of twenty-one, was more poor, more ob-I do not speak in this manner because I assume to be anything; but I have been a working man, and I have earned my living in the City of New York by these hands. I am not ashamed to say it. Let every man within yourselves is all that the Almighty vouchsafe to any of his children. You have life, energy, youth, and all you want is determination, vigor and indomitable

house proprietor, the dealer in liquors—these and a host of men whose business is neither humane or beneficial, for men whose business is neither humane or beneficial, for men whose business is neither humane or beneficial, for men whose business is neither humane or beneficial, will be benefitted by ad valorem; but the farmer who toils hard must pay for it and that severely. The point: The Constitution having placed slaves on precisely the same footing as all other property, the jurisdiction extends over them in precisely the same manner and to the same extent, but no more than over all other property.—

Thus, so long as unbroken merchandise arrives in unbroken bulk, the federal jurisdiction extends over it; but so soon the next morning the beach inside of men whose business is neither humane or beneficial, will be benefitted by ad valorem; but the farmer who toils hard must pay for it and that severely. The point: The Constitution having placed slaves on precisely toils hard must pay for it and that severely. The point: The Constitution having placed slaves on precisely toils hard must pay for it and that severely. The point: The Constitution having placed slaves on precisely toils hard must pay for it and that severely. The point: The Constitution having placed slaves on precisely toils hard must pay for it and that severely. The point: The Constitution having placed slaves on precisely toils hard must pay for it and that severely. The point: The Constitution having placed slaves on precisely toils have a properties.

The editor of the Western Advocate gives, in a late number of his paper, the following description of the Upper Broad French Valley. He describes the country as exceedingly beautiful and fertile, and abounding with marble from which they burn lime, iron ore, &c.—
Reaching Davidson's river, Mr. Colton says:—

"The Alum rocks are a great curiosity, and if this rich and unknown country is ever opened to the world may be made useful. We have as yet not been able to discover or hear of any alum springs, but near by one From the North Carolinian. purposes, "the Constitutional Union," "the Whig,"
"the American Whig," "the American," "the Conservative," or "the Opposition" party, has no organized existence, in numbers sufficient to carry an election in any Congressional District in the North, upon its own distinctive merits. Yet, with all this knowledge, they persistantly make war upon the Democratic party, and to believe (no reason founded upon ordinary probabilities, that in case their efforts would be successful, the party which they claim to be the "cure all" for every

al necessity." It may be that with the assaults of Black It is a most regrettable spectacle, in the presence of perhaps the greatest danger to which our country has ever been exposed. (we mean the threatened triumph of

Apprehended divisions at Charleston have alone ex- lay the same per centum tax on slaves as on lands, property as soon as the Ariel should reach her wharf in Sandy Hook, where Clinton proceeded to throw cold cited those premature and wholly unjustifiable ambitions or any other party. They may tax one species, unless than the same per centum tax on slaves as on lands, property as soon as the same per centum tax on slaves as on lands, property as soon as the same per centum tax on slaves as on lands, property as soon as the same per centum tax on slaves as on lands, property as soon as the same per centum tax on slaves as on lands, property as soon as the same per centum tax on slaves as on lands, property as soon as the same per centum tax on slaves as on lands, property as soon as the same per centum tax on slaves as on lands, property as soon as the same per centum tax on slaves as on lands, property as soon as the same per centum tax on slaves as one species, unless than the same per centum tax on slaves as one species, unless than tax one species as one speci to command were subordinate usefulness would be at der the resolution, one-tenth of one per cent. and anminor pretensions subside, and the only aim of all be to discrimination they please in favor or against any class to avail himself of the advantage thus obtained, and

Binghamton.

But what "native products of the State and indus-find line in the solidness of his character, strength of his will, fidelity to his friends, his magnanimity, elevated moral purity, tried experience in every form of political conflict, unchanged and unchangeable in every sound principle of enlightened statesmanship, he presents the noblest figure we can rise upon the long vacant pedestal occupied by Jackson.

But what "native products of the State and industrial pursuits" of the people are to receive the profits of their postage and Giddings code of ethics, which, we hesitate not to say, is in turpitude and scoundrelism not a whit inferior to that which was the rule of action with the most abandoned buccaneers that ever figured in the anna's of the express condition that they move within abandoned buccaneers that ever figured in the anna's of commissioners to the most of the express condition that they move within abandoned buccaneers that ever figured in the anna's of the express condition that they move within abandoned buccaneers that ever figured in the anna's of the express condition that they move within abandoned buccaneers that ever figured in the anna's of the express condition that they move within abandoned buccaneers that ever figured in the anna's of the express condition that they move within abandoned buccaneers that ever figured in the anna's of the express condition that they move within abandoned buccaneers that ever figured in the anna's of the express condition that they move within abandoned buccaneers that ever figured in the anna's of the expression of "Whilst our importers are experiencing emphatically will relieve you. To each and every class of men enhand times, and are living on the reminiscences of past gaged in "industrial pursuits," a boon is offered. But conscience, unchains the malignant passions and would prosperity; our domestic producers are strengthening mark the sequel. The merchant and the salaried officer their resources on a steady and substantial prosperity.

It has not often happened in the history of our textile industry, that mill proprietors have fattened upon such a continuance of ample profits as they have realized since made, are fewer in number than the slaveholders, and the satisfied of the childless man of property, the turpent the hideous aspects of Abolitionism of the Greely and to receive \$12,000 and the secretary of legation \$1,800 and 1850 only gave a slight estimate of the value or number the commencement of 1859. Mill corporations which will be forgotten when the day of triumph shall come to d in producing the fruits of the earth. Thus, reng Burke's words, is life planted in the seat of pace in which we have advanced for the past ten years,

> better profits than have the woollen mills, owing to the high prices of wool and the greater foreign competition with which the latter have had to contend. Estimating the production of the cotton factories situated East of the central organ of the ad valorem, it appears that Mr. New York at \$60,000,000 per annum,—which may be regarded as a safe computation—and valuing the current rates of their profits at 10 per cent., which, large though it may seem, is in many cases an under estimate, rent rates of their profits at 10 per cent., which, large though it may seem, is in many cases an under estimate, it would appear that our Eastern cotton manufacturers tax all property subject to "discrimination" (not exeminate of the Puritans.—Petersburg Express. tions) according to its value. If this be so, and I submit that their refusal to adopt Turner's or a similar exception, leaves no alternative but the inference—what a time our assessors will have !—" How many basins, pans, cups and saucers, chickens, etc., have you and what are they worth?" Verily, ad valorem should be written

calmly on the consequences which are to follow.

I may, hereafter, review the justification which is set up for attempting "to break down an ancient landmark of policy erected by our fathers." If so I shall try to show, and feel sure I can succeed, that their plea is a false one. I shall also examine their assertion that Free suffrage was a sectional compromise of 1835. I have confidence that the "truth of history" teaches no such doctrine, and I think I can make it appear, although was not a member of the Legislature of 1833.

York Tribune of yesterday, from Rome, reiterates the story of Mrs. Brennan, the missing wife of Captain Brennan, United States army, being alive and in Italy. She has, it is alleged, been seen and recognized by several individuals at Florence and Naples, and always in company with a man calling himself Powell T. Wyman. Mrs. B., it will be remembered, mysteriously disappeared Another Slave Trade Decision.—On Wednesday last, Judge Jones, in the District Court of the United States at Mobile, delivered an elaborate opinion sustaining the demurrers against the indictments of Gould and others for being engaged in the African slave trade.

His Honor holds that when the negroes have passed into other hands, after importation, then they come under State jurisdiction. He makes the following important regist: The Constitution having placed slaves on precipility. and Naples, and one of them on meeting her took ber by the wrist and exclaimed "Mrs. Brennan!" The only reply was a death-like paleness. The names of the par-ties, however, who are alleged to have seen her are not and well fed, attend church on Sabbath, and in short

In the list of passengers per the steamer Ariel, which arrived at New York on Wednesday last from Aspinwall, we find the names of Mrs. Beverly L. Glark, child

temala, who died in the capitol of that republic on the 17th of March. Some interesting particulars of his last illness were published in our columns on last Saturday. They were furnished by the Panama correspondent of the New York Times from which improved the New York Times from which improved the contract of the New York Times from which improved the contract of the New York Times from which improved the contract of the con the New York Times, from which journal they were

her, besides her two little children, a very likely young had been with her during all her residence in Guatemala and had proven herself a faithful and devoted servant Soon after the Ariel got out to sea, this Captain (Minor) sought an interview with Mrs. Clark, and in the most friendly terms desired her to consider herself under his political malady to which government is subject, would care and protection during the voyage, requesting succeed in getting control of the destinies of the counber to make known to him any of her wants, and try. They must be aware that if Democracy fails, its assuring her of his utmost attentions. By his politeness most powerful adversary will triumph; and although of manner, and seemingly sincere professions, he won her they have it in their power to aid in the destruction, are confidence to such a degree as to draw from her, in reyet incapable of profiting by what they call the "nation-peated conversations, amongst other things, an expression of her apprehension about losing her servant in Republicanism at the North, and the efforts of Opposi- New York, and the plan she had formed to avoid such tionists at the South, the only party which has an or- a serious privation, which she intended to adopt upon ganized existence, in every State, will be unable to stand. her arrival in that city. This plan was to transfer her-But who succeeds to the Government of the nation ?- | self immediately to some Southern steamer, in which she from Mr. Laurence Oliphant's new book, (the Narrative The "Opposition?" No, no! No power but a direct designed taking passage for her home, in Tennessee.— of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan.) interposition of Providence can give it vitality enough. The steward of the Ariel (a colored man) also waited in the Times of Saturday, we copied the chapter in

> in procuring the services of an Irish woman for her jour- board, started—at precisely ten o'clock, the cannon at ney home. She reached this city Saturday morning, and, after breakfasting at the Bollingbrook Hotel, took the the signal was repeated—then the third, and so from South Side train for Lynchburg, whence she will pro- gun to gun the welcome news was forwarded to New ceed to Tennessee.

it will be said we will reduce your tax. To the slave-holder, your burdens will not be increased, because your negroes are necessary to your "industrial pursuits," we cate as cardinal duties theft, treason, and wholesale can "discriminate" in your favor. To the merchant, we murder—a system, in fine, which ignores all virtue, de-

vative meetings, protestations and pledges which have vative meetings, protestations and pledges which have who were contemporaneous with the framers of the conrecently been paraded there, if so flagitious an outrage is not and cannot be punished? Why cannot the rasin slaves, unlike other property, only existed by force of cals who thus disgrace humanity be caught and dealt with as they ought to be? Are the abolition thieves and ruffians forever to rule that city? Is there not spirit enough in the majority of her citizens to seize the wretches and drag them to justice? We leave these questions to the consideration of those in the great Emporium who profess to be conservatives and friends of

PRODUCTION VALLEY, PITT Co., N. C., April 18th, 1860.

DEAR EDITORS:—Notwithstanding the changeable weather, accompanied with recent frost, the farmers of corn crop is seeded, and many are busily engaged plat-

hear of the rapid strides old Pitt is making towards

agricultural grandeur." Cotton seems to be the mania here, and all the larger planters have been, and are yet devoting the most of their time and attention to its cultivation. The crop this year will be much larger than ever before planted.

Judging from the increased number of acres allotted to the hand for tillage, in my neighborhood, I am inclined to think we are "hard to beat." About fourteen acres to the hand is considered fair

cropping with us, but I can refer to a neighbor (an old and experienced cotton planter) who has prepared and expects to have sixteen acres cultivated to each average hand; and as bales of cotton have heretofore sold for Democratic National Conventions for the nomination of fifty dollars, at least this will realize for the planter eight hundred dollars to each and every laborer annually. I adopted at Baltimore, in 1832, when Andrew Jackson think it was in 1858 (the first time) this gentleman had his cotton fields surveyed, and in the fall he ascertained the yield to be more than a bale to the acre throughout National Convention ever held. The Democratic memthe yield to be more than a base to the acre throughout the whole crop. So you see, Messrs. Editors, I mention this case in order to give you, and especially your broth-er Virginians, an idea of what we are doing down in old

And lastly, just in proportion as the results gained are wonderful, it becomes a question of high importance and interest for us all. We do not work our negroes hard, would not exchange their condition for any other.

what is worse, probably five hundred human beings were launched into eternity.

Shocks of an Earhquake at Hayth.—Boston, May be that violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in facilities portions of Hayti from the Str to the 13th of Japit. At Gonaives and Port au Prince many of the interior state that several buildings were prostanted and some lives lost.

The Courier of Saturday last, announces that practical and well-considered steam bown. We have winter to be made to apply to the purply to the property within the limits and by the laws of an individual State.

The Courier of Saturday last, announces that practical and well-considered steam bown. We have winter to be made to apply to the purply to the tense to a same article which we wish to protect to a cent, for we have not named some lives lost.

The Courier of Saturday last, announces that practical and well-considered steam bown. We have wisher to translate that several limits in the port of African States.

The Courier of Saturday last, announces that practical steam of the state of the state of the state of the state of the establishment of steam communication between the made to purply to the purply to the the limits and by the laws of an individual State.

The Courier of Saturday last, announces that practical steam of the state of th

but eating with them is a rapid operation. The subordinates eat nothing but rice; but the dignitaries are
fond of sweetmeats, cakes, confections of all kinds, and
sauces. None of them est any mest, except that the
dignitaries take a little chicken, and none of them use
either milk or butter. They drink both test and coffee,
and are no sooner through with their mests than they
go to smoking their wild tobacco in small pipes.

They are all very apt at learning anything. The
manner of folding napkins especially, for instance, which
for any other species genus home, would require an apprenticeship of a day or two, the Japanese learn by seeing it done once. Their powers of imitation are consequently very great, and for any kind of manipulation,
apter scholars could not possibly be anywhere found.—
They learn to write the English letters in a few minutes,
and can copy anything they see. The faculty of constructiveness, indeed, seems to be a natural development,
as also a certain screne good humor, which is indicated
by their universally fat, plump, smiling round faces. by their universally fat, plump, smiling round faces.

Another national characteristic seems to be their inquisitiveness. There is hardly anything that escapes them; about our government, laws, customs, manufactures country, and so on, they are never done asking questions At the international they were very curious to understand the relations between Mr. Haley and his employees; what sort of government was established there; how Mr. Haley could have everything attended to so well, and how he could exercise so complete a control unless he was a sort of prince or master. And, it is almost unnecessary to add, they were surprised at much which they learned in regard to the American people; and strange will be the accounts which they will carry home of the great nation which has no Princes and no

EXPLOSIVE TELEGRAPHS.—In our copious extracts Buffalo gave the signal. So soon as the second heard it, York. The last—the city cannon—fired at precisely The above particulars of this new atrocity of the New 11.20 a. m.—an hour and twenty minutes after the first York abolitionists we have derived from a highly re- at Buffalo as rapidly as each could sound in succession spectable English gentleman, who was a passenger on Since we have recalled this incident, we may mention, the Roanoke with Mrs. Clark, who heard from her own that the governor's boat on its arrival at Albany, was lips the narrative of the outrage, and who spoke of it to taken in charge and accompanied by a throng of gaily us in the extremest terms of denunciation. There can be no doubt that the Captain (Minor) and down the river, arriving at New York some four days aspirants, whose names till now had never been thought of.

tablish a principle. It does not bind the party to equalize taxation at all. It does not require it to sea, this villainous plot of robbing Mrs. Clark of her crowd of steamers, the whole went down the Bay to

Items Telegraphed from Washington.
As the first legislative step on the subject which has been privately discussed during the past six months, Mr. Morris, of Ill., will urge the passage of a joint resolution appointing Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, Gen. Doniphan, of Missouri, and Gov. Wood, of Illinois, commissioners

mons in Missouri and Illinois shows they cannot, owing to their peculiarities, live on terms of peace and good eighborhood with contiguous settlements. It is also

praves the intellect, debauches the heart, crushes the conscience, unchains the malignant passions and would will report a bill in accordance with his resolution prohurl society into chaos. This is but a faint picture of viding with a first-class mission to Sardinia; the envoy

The political significance of the speech made April fernal malignity, such as envenoms the bosoms, and tongues and purposes of the fiends of the bottomless pit.

In the light of the slave-theft which we have just been noticing, we ask the people of the city of New York, where it was committed, of what avail are the conservation. The political significance of the speech made April 25, by Gov. Corwin is to prepare the public mind for the nomination, at Chicago, of Judge McLean, or some noticing, we ask the people of the city of New York, where it was committed, of what avail are the conservation. He took the ground substantially that the men

CAUGHT A TARTAR.—The Covode smelling committee of the U. S. House of Representatives (says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce) got track of a private letter from President to Robert J. Walker, written while the latter was Governor of Kansas, and thereupon summoned the Governor before them, and requested him to give them a copy of it. Walker at first demurred; but after keeping them on the tiptoe of expectation for a sufficient length of time, the horrible document was at length produced; and here it is. Instead of being what they doubtless hoped it was—something that would slur the well-earned fame of the old patriot, and thus show that their own suspicions were not altogether unfounded that their own suspicions were not altogether unfounded—it reveals a conscientious integrity on the part of the President which would do honor to any man living. It shows his earnest desire, repeatedly expressed and urged upon Gov. Walker, that the constitution which had been upon Gov. Walker, that the constitution which had been adopted by the Lecompton convention should be submitted "to the bona fide settlers of Kansas" for their rejection or approval. That it was not thus submitted to them, but only the alternative of accepting it with or without the slavery clause, was not his fault. Anticipating that the result would be the exclusion of slavery from the Territory, he very properly sought, in that contingency, to protect those rights of the South, and particularly of Missouri, which would be endangered there-

for Vice President. That was the first Democratic National Convention ever held. The Democratic members of the Legislature of New Hampshire made the suggestion that led to the Convention. Their argument was, to let the Districts and States that did not have Democratic members of Congress, but still had a large Democratic members of Congress, but still had a large Democratic popular vote, have a voice in the selection of candidates. Under the old system of Congressional caucusses, they were excluded. We now hear partisians declaim against the very idea that led to the organization of National Conventions.

The two-third rule was reported in 1832, from a committee of which the late Vice President King, of Alabama, was chairman. An attempt was made to substitute the majority principle but it was readed.

bama, was chairman. An attempt was made to substitute the majority principle, but it was voted down.—
In 1835, the second national convention was held in Baltimore. The two-third rule was adopted after a long discussion. The majority principle at first carried, but was finally stricken out. In 1840 no action was taken on the two-thirds rule, at the third National Convention, as Mr. Van Buren was renominated for President by a close vote, after the true third rule was adopted by a close vote, aftion, the two-third rule was adopted by a close vote, af-ter a long discussion. At the National Convention since held, it has been adopted with opposition.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, has introduced a bill in to Congress, providing for "a paper circulation of uniform value throughout the United States." The plangold at any of the Assistant Treasuries, and to have such bills or certificates receivable for United States dues everywhere, and redeemable at such Assistant Trea-suries as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine.

CHARLESTON, May 1st, 1860. Jas. A. Bayard, of Delaware, was selected as perma nent President. The following are the Vice Presidents. James Simons, South Carolina ; I. T. Irwin, Georgia ; Robert G. Scott, Alabama; James Drane, Mississippi; Emile LeSere, Louisiana; John Milton, Florida; John A. Jordan, Arkansas; H. R. Runnels, Texas; William

G. Whitely, Delaware; M. W. Fisher, Virginia. Mr. Bayard on taking the chair, addressed the convention as follows:

I accept with great and unfeigned reluctance the post which you have chosen to place me in. I accept it, know-ing its responsibilities. We, who constitute the actors in this movement, are seceders from the Convention to which we were elected by our constituents. We must meet that question. It is a bold step to take, and we must rely upon consciousness of right and the fact that we were sent to repconsciousness of right and the fact that we were sent to represent principles, not men, as a justification for the course we have taken. When principle is trampled upon, there is no room for pause. I propose briefly to consider matter to come before us, and the extent of our authority. We have no longer the authority to bind our constituents; but, being thrown into the hands of those who would have overruled us the principle it would containly be a green section on any thrown into the hands of those who would have better due in principle, it would certainly be a wrong action on our part if we do not await the action of that body. If they part if we do not await the action of that body.

fail in what we desire, let us not undertake to control or dictate to our constituents, but recommend what should be The majority proposed that the ambiguity which had arisen in the construction of the Cincinnati Platform should accept of a plain, distinct principle, which lies at the founda-tion of the structure of the Federal Government, and is vital in its construction to a large portion of the States of the Union. On that question there was an evident division in the different States of this Union. The majority of the Delegates required it, they said as ambiguous. We were cited to the declaration that Democratic principles were un changeable. Unless Democratic principles are announced with reasonable certainty in their specificness, we are apt to be misled. We announced to them the principle for which we contend. We claimed the adoption of the Plat-form reported by the majority of the Committee, or the adoption of such a Platform that would not be ambiguous, nor having so many different constructions. We presented to them two distinct enunciations of our principles. The majority Platform, containing our principles. The majority Platform, containing our principles, was voted down by the majority, and they substituted precisely the same Piatform on which the ambiguity exists, and from which so many different constructions have been given.— The necessary result is, that if that Convention nominate on the ambiguous Platform, a candidate who is the known expounder of doctrines contrary to the States of this Union, they maintain the principle of Squatter Sovereignty. Mr. Bayard then referred to the protracted discussions, essays and arguments that had filled the newspapers and periodicals, and to the long debates in the halls of Congress. the Convention nominates a man for President whose opinions are in direct concurrence with ours, then we leave

them to reconcile differences as may seem best. But if not if they refuse to adopt a Platform of principles sound in it self, then we must take our responsibility in our own hands. We may take the nomination if it is sound and tangible. We do not want the power to regulate or intervene, but what we demand is the supervision; and if a Territorial Legislature abuse its power, we say Congress should inter-

The President dwelt at some length on the differences existing between the two Conventions. He expressed his con fidence in the capacity of the masses to distinguish for themselves. He trusted in the present assemblage when formal ly organized, no question of rules would be necessary, no anxiety for discussion; but that they would wait the action f those from whom they severed, and severed with regret.

And when their action is known, with their own minds made up, they would take such action as would redound to the honor of their country.

Mr. Yancey offered the resolutions reported by the Majority Committee of the Charleston Convention, and which were rejected by that body on Saturday last, as the platform of this Convention, which were, on his mo-Daily Journal, 1st inst.]

From the Raleigh Daily Press.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 23d. Dear Sir :- As several designing persons have per verted and misrepresented a conversation that I had with you, relative to a political society in the town of Raleigh, called the "Wake County Working Men's Association." I would be much obliged to you, if you will furnish me with a statement of the conversation, for pubstate that some of the members of that society were cir- at nigh culating their addresses in various parts of the State to Very respectfully,

Danl. G. Fowle, Esq. RALEIGH, N. C., April 23d, 1860. HON. JOHN W. Ellis-Dear Sir: Yours of this morning, in which you state that, "As several designing | ticle is hastily prepared. persons have perverted and misrepresented a conversation that I (you) had with you (me), relative to a political society in the town of Raleigh, called the Wake County Working Men's Association,' I (you) would be obliged to you (me) if you (I) would furnish me (you) with a statement of the conversation for public use," has just been received. I have complied below with your request, and would only ask, that if any expression is used which you may think stronger than your language upon that occasion, that you will call my attention to it at once, as it is my desire to do full justice to a political opponent for whom I entertain so high a respect as for

your Excellency.
On Friday afternoon I was standing on the State House steps, in conversation with several gentlemen, when you approached. I had in my hand two volumes of the Journal of the Legislature. You made some remarks about the books, when I replied that I had obtained them for the purpose of examing your legislative

You answered: "You will find that all right—but there is one thing which is not right, and that is the manner which I (you) have been treated by the 'Working Men's Association of Wake County.' Wherever I have gone, I have found that somebody has been stabbing me in the back, by the circulation of the Address published by that Association. On my return to Raleigh, I ascertained that Frank I. Wilson was the man who had been sending off the addresses, or at least a part of them. I am determined in this campaign to meet my enemies face to face, and I shall denounce them from the stump on the first occasion that presents itself; and you may say to Mr. Poole, that I desire an opportunity to do so; and that if he will refer to the address of the Association, at Smithfield, that I will denounce them worse than you ever heard a set of men denounced in the Court House. If I cannot be elected Governor of tawba and Lincoln, in the next Legislature, and John North Carolina without the votes of the Working Men's F. Hoke, Esq., has been nominated to represent Lincoln Association of Wake county, I don't deserve to be

The above, Governor, contains, according to my re collection, the substance of our conversation. I do not pretend to say that I have given the very words used, though I think I have used the very words, in the most material parts.

I understood that your remarks were confined to the "Working Men's Association of Wake County." As any misrepresentation of the conversation would reflect upon the as well as upon you, I have retained a copy of this note, in order to make publication of its contents, if necessary for my protection. Very respectfully,

Hon. John W. Ellis.

Rumors and Speculations.

There are any variety of rumors and speculations as to the result of affairs at Charleston. The Washington Star of Tuesday evening says:

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

States have left the convention, of which fact we can entertain little doubt, inasmuch as we are aware that at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Hunter advised the Virginia delegation, per telegraph, to 'make the South a unit :' and also that Gen. Lane, at 1 o'clock last night, in answer to a request for advice from the Oregon delegation, telegraphed them as follows:

"Hon. Lansing Stout: Your dispatch received.— Stand by the equality of States, and stand by those States that stand by the constitutional right of all. By all means go with them—go out and stand by them.

The same paper adds: The Charleston convention was this morning the sub ject of a thousand rumors on Pennsylvania avenue. At noon it was positively asserted that they had nominated Douglas for President and Senator Brown of Miss., for Vice-President. Anticipating that there might possibly be some truth in this story, the latter, (Senator Brown,) we hear, instantly telegraphed to Charleston. declining, under any such circumstances, any such nomination, in any such connection.

It is also said that Mr. Douglas, this morning, telegraphed to his friends in Charleston declining a nomination by the convention's rump, and respectfully re-commending the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge in his

THE GREAT MILL. - Fist Statistics. - An amateur of the "Ring" furnishes the following memoranda: Blows Received. Thrown. Knocked Down.

The eleventh session of the State Medical Society convened in this place in the Court House on Wednesday the 25th ult. The President, Dr. N. J. Pitman, or Tarboro', called the Society to order at 8 o'clock, P. M. The Secretary not having arrived, Dr. J. Rhodes Tay-The Secretary not having arrived, 19r. J. Rhodes Tayloe, of Beaufort county, was elected Secretary pro tem.
The number of delegates being small, owing to the nonarrival of the steamer Post Boy from Newbern, until 10
o'clock at night, the hours for sitting and adjourning
were determined, a committee on credentials was appoint-

ed and the Society adjourned to 9 o'clock next day.

On Thursday the attendance was pretty full, the Pres-On Thursday the attendance was pretty full, the President took the chair and the Secretary, Dr. W. G. Thomas, of Wilmington, having arrived, proceeded to call the roll, when a goodly number answered to their

The committee on credentials being enlarged, and a committee on Constitutions, &c, of County Societies being appointed, the remainder of the session was spent in unimportant business and desultory conversation, un-

In the afternoon the Society met according to adjourn ment. The committee on credentials made their report. Several delegates from County Societies and about twenty new members were admitted.

At night, Dr. Howard, of Warrenton, delivered the oration to an intelligent and large auditory in the Court House. We have heard but one opinion expressed as to its merits. It is characterized as a most able elabor ation of the dignity, duties and character of the Medical profession, written in a most chaste, elegant and scholarly style. The speaker's voice lacked volume, force and oratorical finish to give it effect. Every one was highly delighted who were in a position to hear it. Dr. H. is still a young man, yet he has few superiors in proessional learning and research, and intellectual power. He bears the marks of a hard student and a laborious practitioner, and looks as if the sword is too sharp for the cabbord. The Society requested its publication in the Medical Journal.

Friday was consumed in the election of officers for the usuing year, and other matters of importance to the The following officers were elected:

Dr. N. J. PITMAN, President. " J. J. Summerell, 1st Vice-President.

" C. T. Murphy, 2d " Geo. W. Hodges, 3d

" W. A. Norcom, 4th " W. G. Thomas, Rec. Secretary.

" S. S. Satchwell, Cor. " C. W. Graham, Treasurer. " David T. Tayloe, Orator.

Owing to a misunderstanding among the members that an amendment to the Constitution at its last session prevented the re-election of President and Vice-Presidents for two successive terms, on the first ballot, Dr. W. G. Thomas, of Wilmington, a gentleman of high standing in his profession, and a veteran laborer in promoting the Society, was elected President. Dr. T. Immediately arose and declined the honor, expressing the conviction that the Society was in error, and that the Constitution, as worded, did not prohibit re-election, he herefore moved that Dr. Pitman be declared unanimously re-elected. The announcement was received with cheers, and Dr. Pitman was unanimously declared re-

It being announced that the talented editor of the Medical Journal, Dr. Edward Warren, of Edenton, had low so great an increase in the representative power of accepted a Professorship in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, and would be compelled to dissolve his connection with the Journal in October next, tion, referred to the Committee on Resolutions. [See the Society resolved to continue its publication, and elected [by ballot] Dr. C. E. Johnson, of Raleigh, and Dr. S. S. Satchweil, of New Hanover, editors. We regard this as a most capital selection. The Journal, under their auspices, must prove a valuable aid to the profession. The constitution was amended so as to prohibit the

re-election of President and Vice Presidents for two successive terms. Several prize essays were placed in the hands of th proper committees, but they were not prepared to make the award before the adjournment. Several papers were

above named and whether I did not, at the same time, of Morganton. Many of the members attended the ball characteristic of either sex, and that both are as neces

attempt to get a reporter or to obtain an abstract of the read and pondered: proceedings from any one, being unable to attend ourself, we have been compelled, at a late hour, to gather

There is a branch of general education which is not
thought at all necessary for women, as regards which,

were well represented. There were a number present, eminent in the profession. Most of them were domiciled agreeable manners and deared them to our people.

Washington (N. C.) Dispatch. agreeable manners and gentlemanly bearing, have en-

Philadelphia Municipal Election.

PHILADELLHIA, May 1.—The city election for mayor city council, etc., took place in this city to-day, and turbulently inclined. The great interest felt by democrats and others in the events transpiring at Charleston, rendered the city election a matter of nearly secondary

SECOND DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, May 1 - Midnight. - A few scattering eturns of the municipal election only have thus far been received. They show democratic gains compared with the vote of 1858, when Mayor Henry, the "People's" candidate, had 4,700 majority. The result is doubtful.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]
PHILADELPHIA, May 2—1 A. M.—Returns from 13 wards show losses for Mayor Henry of 2,000 votes.— | sloop-of-war Saratoga, now at Vera Cruz, in reference With one exception the wards to be heard from are op-

Mayor Henry, are marching through the streets, headed by a band of music, on their way to serenade the mayor. CANDIDATES.- Jasper Stowe, Esq., has been nominated to represent the Senatorial District of Gaston, Ca

in the House of Commons-all Democrats. IRISH EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, under date April 2,

"For nearly two years or so it was generally supposed that the exodus of the Irish peasantry was accomplished, and that until another generation arose we should hear no more of that marvelous decrease in the population I had not the remotest idea of their presence. When ever, supplied by Mr. Donnelly's last statistics have dissipated that idea, and their truthfulness has been coremigrants were, many of them, attended as far as Queens-town by their relatives and friends, and the scene preit is stated that during the past month there has been a it is stated that during the past month there has been a regular flight of emigrants from the west of Ireland.— his protest. Very truly, yours, T. TURNER. On Friday nearly 200 emigrants passed through Sligo for America by way of Liverpool, not to speak of those going by Galway. The great majority of them were from Belmullet, in the county of Mayo. A considerable number also belonged to the county of Sligo. The tide of emigration, (says a local paper) has set in in right

THE PRESIDENCY AND THE HOUSE OF CONGRESS. As there is some probability that the choice of the next the Romans do not appear to have used them much.—President of the United States may devolve upon the The Chinese did not commence cultivating the cotton present House of Representatives, we subjoin a statement of its political cast by States. It will be borne in

American.—Tennessee—1.

It requires 17 votes to effect a choice, and as neither

From the Washington Globe.

The new electoral reform bill now under consideration in the British Parliament has two chief objects—a more equitable division of seats, and an enlargement of the basis of reprepresentation.

The electoral system of England now comprises a great number of small colleges, each of which, with a few hundred electors, and under the predominant influence of an

dred electors, and under the predominant influence of an aristocratic family, sends one or two members to the House of Commons. There are fifty or sixty of these boroughs that have less than five hundred electors each, and eleven that have not three hundred, among the latter of which are Ashburton, with one hundred and ninety-three electors; Arundel, with one hundred and ninety-three electors; Arundel, with one hundred and ninety-three electors. ninety-six; and Honiton, whose two hundred and eighty-seven electors send two members. In comparison with these privileged places, it is sufficient to name Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool, which, though they have many hundred thousan inhabitants, and consequently a large number of elec-tors, are each represented by but two members in Parliament. The new bill attempts to reduce these inequalities without completely removing them. Thus, each of the lesser colleges, which has a population of less than seven thousand, and which has had two members, is to have but one. By this reduction, there will be twenty-five seats unapportioned, which will be distrib-uted among the large cities and the counties that are insufficiently represented. Of these, fifteen are assigned to counties to which the developments of industry and the improvements in agriculture have given special importance. Of nine other vacant seats, four are divided mong Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and Liverpool, each of which will thus have three members, instead of two, as now; four others are to create as many new colleges; and the University of London, which hitherto has had no special representative, will be placed in the same rank with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and will have one member. Besides, as two colleges having two seats each have for some time been deprived of their privileges, the new bill disposes of these seats by giving two of them to Scotland, and two to Ireland; that is, one to the Scotch Universities, one to Glasgow, one to the city of Dublin, and one to the county of Cork.

It will be seen that the changes thus made are by no means radical, and that the bill leaves inequalities, against which the reformers will not fail to protest .-However, it advances in some degree the cause they have advocated, and, while looking forward to something better in the future, they ought not despise what is now offered them.

The most important feature of this bill is, its reduction of the property qualification of electors, and a consequent proportionate increase of their number. For example: At present, to be a county elector, it is necessary to occupy a house of the annual value of fifty pounds. The bill proposes to reduce this necessary yearly value to ten pounds. As a domicile is not necessary, fictitious votes can be manufactured by an imaginary, nominal subdivision of property. The effect of this reduction will be to increase the electoral vote by three hundred thousand. The number of the city electors will be increased, by a reduction of the annual tax now imposed on them, and of the required property qualification, from four hundred thousand to about six hundred thousand. Important political results must fol-

the great cities. The London Times opposes these proposed changes, on the ground that they would take political power from men of capacity and property, and give to it mere preponderating numbers, representing ignorance and radicalism, thus destroying the equilibrium of the different classes of society, and exposing the British Constitution on new and unknown ground to the risks of experiment. Let us confide enough in British intelligence to hope that the Constitution, as far as it is worth preserving, will not be impaired by such a transfer of a small portion of political power from the few to the many.

COURAGE IN WOMEN .- " Let there be Chastity in Men, and Courage in Women," said one of the early read and others referred, of which we have no informa- Fathers of the church, not meaning to say that the virlic use. I would be glad you would state whether my tion. The Society adjourned on Friday afternoon, to tues of the two sexes should be exchanged, but forcibly remarks were not confined exclusively to the society meet again on the second Tuesday in May, in the town suggesting that neither of these virtues is the peculiar sary in the one as in the other. We are reminded of We beg pardon for this meagre sketch of the proceed- this wise maxim by the following stray waif which is ings of so highly intelligent a body; much that is omitted must have been important. After failing in every though its origin be unknown, is well deserving to be

> here and there the above particulars, from which the ar- indeed, it is well if they are not brought up to cultivate the opposite. Women are not taught to be courageous. We suppose some seventy of the members were in attendance. The profession throughout the State, both among the hoary headed, the mature and the young, things that would tend to make women happier in themselves, and more acceptable to those with whom they live, than courage. There are many women of the prewith our citizens, and their intelligent conversation, sent day-sensible women in other things-whose panic terrors are a frequent source of discomfort to themselves and those around them. Now, it is a great mistake to imagine that hardness must go with courage; and that the bloom of gentleness and sympathy must all be rub-bed off by that vigor of mind which gives presence of nind, enables a person to be useful in peril and makes passed off very quietly. A drenching rain has been the desire to assist overcome that sickliness of sensibilifalling all day, which seemed to cool the ardor of those ty which can only contemplate distress and difficulty.-So far from courage being unfeminine, there is a peculiar grace and dignity in those beings who have little and particularly to learn the proceedings of to-day, has active power of attack or defence passing through danger with a moral courage which is equal to that of the strongest. We see this in great things. We perfectly appreciate the sweet and noble dignity of Ann Boleyn, a Mary Queen of Scots, or a Marie Antoinette. There is no beauty in fear. It is a mean, ugly, dishevelled creature. No statue can be made of it that a woman

would wish to see herself like. Capture of the Mexican Steamers. We have received (says the New Orleans Picayune) the following note from Capt. Turner, of the U. States to the statement of Commodore Marin, touching the late affair at Anton Lizardo. It will explain itself: UNITED STATES SLOOP SARATOGA,

VERA CRUZ, April 15, 1860. when you reach New Orleans if you will call upon the one paragraph of the protest of Admiral Thomas Marin, wherein he speaks of the fact of Gen. La Llave and Col. Oropesa having been on board of one of the little steam tugs which towed my ship to Anton Lizardo. He pre-tends to identify them with the expedition as persons " prominent on board the attacking vessels." Now, the fact is that no one ever knew that these persons were on board, as they were entire strangers to the officers commanding my detachments, and, until one of them was brought on board my ship badly wounded by a splinter demanded an explanation, they informed me that, having been sent out by their government to ascertain some thing of my movements, at the moment of my departure roborated by the accounts which have come from the from Vera Cruz, in the hurry and confusion of my vesprovinces since the opening of the emigration season.— sel being towed out by these steamers, the boat in which Advices from Cork of Saturday's date state that on the they came to the Indianola left them. As they were previous day upwards of 300 passengers were embarked at Queenstown, for New York, on board the Edinburg, not belonging to the crews of the engineers and firemen not belonging to the crews of the engineers and firemen by the local agents, Messrs. C. & W. D. Seymour & belonging to these vessels. I reported the facts of the Co. The Messrs. Scott also embarked a large number case to my commanding officer at the time. As for Mr. of passengers in the Anglo-Saxon for Portland. The Goicouria, he was the owner of the Indianola, and, of ed. Neither of these gentlemen had anything to do with sented on the piers and quays as they parted, was one of the expedition further than as mere spectators. I make great animation and interest. From the port of Sligo no further allusion to the wilful misrepresentations of

HISTORY OF COTTON.—The following are some histo first centuries before Christ, there were manufactories of cotton tissues in Egypt and Arabia, but the Greeks and present House of Representatives, we subjoin a statement of its political cast by States. It will be borne in mind that in choosing a President, each State casts one vote. The present House is divided politically as follows:

Democratic.—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia—14.

Republican—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampahire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin—15.

Equally Divided.—Kentucky, Maryland and N. Carolina, American,—Tennessee—1.

It reviews the Commence cultivating the cotton plant and to commence cultivating the cotton plant until after the conquest of the Tartars in the contury, and at that same period cotton tissues formed an important article of commerce in the Crimese and Southern Russia, whither they were brought from Turkistan. From the tenth century, the Arabs had naturalized the cotton plant in Spain; and in the fourteenth, the cottonades of Granada surpassed in republican—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampahire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin—15.

Equally Divided.—Kentucky, Maryland and N. Carolina, American,—Tennessee—1.

It reviews the Tartars in the conquest of the Tartars in the contury, and at that same period cotton tissues formed an important article of commerce in the Crimese days deliberation this lie for their benefit, and after five days' deliberation this lie for their benefit, and after five days' deliberation the contury, the first establishment in Spain; and in the fourteenth, the cottonades of Granada surpassed in republican—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampahire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin—15.

Equally Divided.—Kentucky, Maryland and N. Carolina, Iowa and Indiana, Iowa and Indiana, Iowa and Indiana, Iow at that period manufactories for cotton goods in England, as Deland, who lived in the time of Henry VIII., Heenan, 19 1 0
Sayers, 68 13 27
If receiving three-fourths of all the blows, twelve-thirteenths of the throws, and all the knock downs constitute a man the victor, then Sayers has the belt.

The senate before the 4th of March, that duty will then a duty will then fine cotton manurcture and not acquire any importance in effect devolve upon the Senate, which has the election of a Vice President, who, under the provisions of the throws, and all the knock downs constitution, becomes President of the United States.—

The Senate is composed of a majority of democrats.

Baltimore Sun.

The cotton manurcture and not acquire any importance in effect devolve upon the Senate, which has the election in France until 1787, when the French Government es that raised the provisions of the constitution, becomes President of the United States.—

The Senate is composed of a majority of democrats.

Baltimore Sun.

Total Eclipse of the Sun, July 18, 1860.

The total eclipse of the Sun, which will occur on the 18th July next, is regarded by autonomers as the most important which will be witnessed during the present century. It will be visible as a partial eclipse throughout the United States, but will be total only in a small part of Oregon and Washington Territories. The central line of the moon's shadow will strike the coast fifteen miles north of the month of Columbia River. (lat. tral line of the moon's shadow will strike the coast fif-teen miles north of the mouth of Columbia River, (lat. 46 deg. 25 N.,) soon after sunrise, and the breadth of the shadow there will be eight miles. Moving thence in a northeast direction it will pass near to Olympia; across the southern extremity of Flathead Lake, and north of Lake Winnepeg, to York Factory, in latitude 57 deg. North, and on the southeast side of Hudson's Bay. At Fort York the breadth of the shadow will be one hundred and five miles. It will leave this conbe one hundred and five miles. It will leave this continent at Cape Chidley, (or Chudleigh,) the northeast point of Labrador, in latitude 59 1-2 deg. north; and, bending first eastward and afterwards to the southeast, after traversing the Atlantic Ocean, it will reach Spain near to Santander, on the Bay of Biscay. The shadow will next pass over the entire surface drained by the waters of the river Ebro; nearly all of the Balearic Islands, except Minorca; strike Algeria near Cape Carbon; pass to the south of Tripoli; and, finally, at 10 h. 46 min. A. M., (mean time Washington,) it will leave the earth at Massowa, on the Red Sea. The end of the eclipse will be about an hour later.

At Astoria the duration of the total eclipse will be l m. 54 s.; at Cape Chidley, 2 m. 50 s.; in Spain, 3 m. 30 s.; and in Algeria, 3 m. 12 s. It is during this phase, and when the whole of the direct light is cut off from the observers, that protuberances, sometimes rose-colored, sometimes black, and on other occasions resembling luminous clouds, are witnessed apparently to the sun.-To determine their true character is an object of the most earnest interest in physical science, and at every recurrence of a total eclipse, astronomers undertake long journeys for the purpose of placing themselves near the cen-tral line of the shadow, from whence only are the phenomena visible. At the last total eclipse visible on this continent, one astronomer went from France to the northern part of Brazil: a second from this country | under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution traversed the desert to the northern part of Peru; and a third went from Chile also to Peru. The two former were success

ful; the last encountered a cloudy morning.

But, apart from the study of the solar physics, for which the next eclipse, in comparison with that just referred to, will be tayorable in the proportion of three to one, its range entirely across this continent and a part of Europe, whose longitude has been carefully determined, affords an opportunity to fix the geographical position of both the east and west coasts of North America with a precision which will not again occur during very many

It is known that the Astronomer Royal of England will go to Santander, and other parties will accompany him thither to occupy stations at Portugalette, Bilboa, Pampelona, &c. The Bavarian Astronomer proposes to place himself near the mouth of the Ebro, on the Mediterranean, and the French will occupy Palma, in Majorca, and Bulgia, in Algeria; so that there will be near a hundred European observers stretched along the centre of the shadow in Europe and Africa, a force ample to gather a very rich harvest of physical results as well as

of corresponding data for our geographical question. We hear nothing of preparations by American as tronomers, but, having ample evidence of their enterprise and self-sacrifice on other occasions, we must attribute their silence to the difficulty they forsee of obtaining transport at the proper time. Cannot this be obtained for them? In addition to the strictly scientific matter, our country has a direct practical interest in the occasion; for the thousands of ships that frequent our coasts are immediately benefitted by every approximation to accurate knowledge of the longitude. So earnestly is this ever present to the mind of the distinguished Superntendent of the Coast Survey that he spares no efforts which may add to the security of our commerce and we doubt not a Coast Survey party will be instructed to make the necessary observations in There his co-operation must cease; for Cape Chidley is beyond our territorial limits, and without special authority, we presume, he could not end a party thither. Will not Congress, or the Navy Department, or our merchants whose vessels frequent that coast, furnish the means to charter a smaller vessel for the conveyance of observers?

From the New York Day Book.

At last we have touched bottom on the "slavery question." The end for which this journal has carnestly abored for the last three years is now reached—the true and the distinct issue is now presented—the living and the dead are separated at Charleston, and every honest democrat and true patriot in the South and in the North will rejoice in the glorious result. This is a government of white men, and all the rights of white men should be and will be protected within the federal jurisdiction, and with this great, vital and fundamental principle emblazoned on their banners, the young, progressive and glorious Democracy will march to victory in November.

The effete remains of the old Jackson party—the dead carcass which should have been buried ten years ago out

of the sight of honest men-will be fastened on in the North by the timid, the time-serving and the mercenary, and with Mr. Douglas as their candidate, they will rally under the flag of squatter sovereignty, and doubtless proclaim themselves the "Democratic party." But the time for compromise, and contrivance, and non-committalism, has gone by; the people, and the country, and the times, demand honest, manly and fair dealing on the great question of the day, and a party that seeks only the spoils of office, or if it has any principle at all, it is to abandon the most sacred of rights to be decided not only by white squatters in the Territories, but in the no distant future by the miserable mongrels of Mexico and Central America, is vastly more dangerous, and a thousand times over more contemptible, than the open and undisguised anti-slavery and free-negroites of the North.

As it is, then, the real, breathing, true and unconquerable Democracy, with seventeen sovereign States at their back, will meet the niggerites of the North on their own ground. They will doubtless nominate Davis or Hunter, with some such man as Lane for the Vice-Presidency, and then accept the issue so long proposed by the anti-slaveryites—" freedom" or "slavery"—negro equality or negro subordination in the Territories affiliation with negroes, or the equal rights of white men within the Federal jurisdiction, now and forever.

The foregoing is what a modest individual like ourself would style right strong language.

Washington, May 1 .- The five new Territories, which the House committee on territories propose to organize contain respectively the following number of inhabitants: Chippewa, from eight to ten thousand; Nevada, about the same number; Dakota, eight thousand; Pike's Peak, fifteen to twenty thousand; Arizona, six to eight thousand. Each of these bills contain the following proviso: Provided that nevertheless, slavery has no legal existence in said Territory, and nothing berein contained shall be construed to authorize or prevent its existence therein. These measures will come up for consideration early next week. Congressmen Wilson, of Indiana, and Frank P. Blair, fr., have left for Wheeling, to make speeches there be-

fore the Republican Convention. Lt. Gen. Scott is about to visit Washington on official business, accompanied by Adjutant General Thomas and Military Secretary Keys.

STARVATION AND CANIBALISM.—The wreck is announced at Lloyd's of the ship Constant, from Sydney for Manilla, on a sunken reef, in lat. 5.45 N., lon. 155. HISTORY OF COTTON.—The following are some historical details relative to cotton: "The word cotton, which is adopted in all the modern languages of Europe, is derived from an Arab word. The origin of the use of fabrics made from this article dates very far back. In the time of Herodotus all the Indians wore them; in the first centuries before Christ, there were manufactories of the boats on the 17th of July. From that time till the the boats on the 17th of July. From that time till the lst of September they visited several islands in the hope of obtaining food and succor, but failed. They then resolved to draw lots as to which of them should sacrifice

HIGH PRICES FOR TOBACCO.—We learn from the the democrats nor republicans have a sufficient number, the four last named States will, of course, hold "the balance of power." Should the House fail to elect a cotton tissues of Manchester, Lancashire, and Cheshire.

The cotton republicans have a sufficient number, the four last named States will, of course, hold "the cotton tissues of Manchester, Lancashire, and Cheshire."

The cotton republicans have a sufficient number, the democrats nor republicans have a sufficient number, and the democrats nor republicans have a sufficient number of 1552, under Edward VI., mentions the sufficient number of 1552, under Edward VI., mentions the sufficient number of 1552, under Edward VI., mentions the sufficient number of 1552, under Edward VI., mentions the sufficient number of 1552, under Edward VI., mentions the sufficient number of 1552, under Edward VI., mentions the sufficient number of 1552, under Edward VI., mention

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. CHARLESTON, May 3d, 1860. Fifty-seven ballottings up to adjournment last night. Guthrie, Cass, and Lane,................. 16 each. Hunter,..... 201/2

A motion to adjourn to Baltimore was rejected, and the convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-day. Douglas' friends will stand by him to the last.

The seceders have adopted the majority platform .-Gov. Winston, of Alabama, seceded from the seceders because no slave code was inserted.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION. NO NOMINATION. ADJOURNED TO BALTIMORE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 3d, 1860.-2:30 P. M.

We have just been shown a private dispatch from Charleston, stating that the Convention, being unable to make a nomination, have adjourned to meet in Baltimore, on the 18th of June next.

The seceders are still in session.

CHARLESTON, May 4th, 1860.

On yesterday Mr. Russell of Virginia offered a resoluion that when the convention adjourns to-day, it will adjourn to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June next. which was adopted by a vote of 88 for, to 66 against it. The convention adjourned.

The seceders made no nomination, and adjourned sine die, after adopting a resolution to call a Southern Convention at Richmond, on the second Monday of

We are without any New York market reports to-

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON D. C., May 3d, 1860. The proceeding of Congress are unimportant. The knowing ones here say there is no hope for Mr. Douglas' nomination.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. HALIFAX, May 3d, 1860. The Steamship Canada has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult.

The referees had not decided the late fight between of brooms, so that there will be no use of senior the article. An order for 12,000 is now be LIVERPOOL, April 21, 1860.

Cotton-Sales for the week of 59,500 bales ;-middling has declined 1/2 d., and the lower qualities much greater, some circulars say a decline of 1/2d. Fair uplands 7d.; middling do. 6 1-16d.

Flour has partially advanced 6d. Wheat quiet .-Corn advanced 3 a 6d. Rice has also advanced 3 a 6d: Carolina 24s 6d a 25s.

Rosin dull and lower; Common 4s. 1d. a 4s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 35s. a 35s. 6d. Consols closed at 9434 a 9478.

EFFECT OF THE CENSUS OF 1860.—The New York Times makes an elaborate and candid showing of the effect of the census of this year on the representation of the representation of the several States in Congress. It figures that the States in Congress. It figures that the States in Congress is the west Troy or subsequently re-arrested by the West Troy or tes which will lose representatives are: Alabama, 1, Conneticut 1, Georgia 1, Kentucky 3, Massachusetts, finally took off in a carriage. Pistols were used North Carolina 1, New York 3. Ohio 1, Pennsylvania one was seriously hurt. Negroes were the most Rhode Island 1, South Carolina 2, Tennessee 1, Vir- in the affair. An immense excitement prevailed ginia 2, Vermont 1. The States which will gain representatives are: Illinois 5, Indiana 1, Iowa 4, Michigan 2. Missouri 1. Texas 3. Wisconsin 2. The other States will stand as they are. The Times sums up the remarka-

ble facts as follows: 1. All the old and large States of the Union, without exception, lose ground relatively, and most of them posexception, lose ground relatively, and most of them positively. 2. The South loses ground largely; the new State of Texas having five-fold the Territory of the old States, and lying west of the Mississippi, is the only one that gains. 3. The only part of the Union which positively gains is the Northwest—Missouri being properly included in that. 4. The Northwest positively gains 15 pages on the property of the Missouri being properly included in that. 15 representatives and 2 Senators in Minnesota. 5. The slave States lose 11 representatives and gain 4, being a positive loss of 7. The free States gain 14 and lose 10 -being a positive gain of 4, with 4 Senators in Minnesota and Oregon. The admission of Kansas and Nebraska, which will speedily happen, will add 2 representatives

Hon. L. O'B. Branch.—This gentleman, our member of Congress from the fourth District, has been on a visit to his family connections and farm in this county for several days. During the season for the meeting of the political conventions, but little will be done in Congress, and many of the members will embrace the oppor tunity to visit their families. We are glad to see Mr. Branch in such good health. Mr. B. is a farmer as well as a politician. He looks well to the main chance. knowing that politics won't pay. Washington (N. C.) Dispatch.

SALES OF BANK STOCK AND REAL ESTATE.—The SALES OF BANK STOCK AND REAL ESTATE.—The following sale took place in town on yesterday by John H. Cook, Auctioneer: a few shares Cape Fear Bank, par \$100 for \$123; a few do. Bank Fayetteville, par \$50 for \$63½; Fayetteville & Northern P. R. Co. par \$50 for \$35; a building occupied by the N. C. Presbyterian was sold at \$2,260; and purchased by the Prosbyterian. This is a good sign of prosperity and we are pleased to record it, for it is a paper entitled to the liberal support extended to it by the people at large.

The store occupied by J. W. Horne, on Hay st., was also sold, bringing \$3,550; Fayetteville Hotel stock.

also sold, bringing \$3,550; Fayetteville Hotel stock, was sold at \$91, par val. \$100. Nor. Carolinian, May 1st.

REMARKABLE CURE OF LOCKJAW .- The N. Y. Ob-A young lady ran a rusty nail into her foot recently. The injury produced lockjaw of such a malignant character that her physicians pronounced her recovery hopeless. An old nurse then took her in hand, and applied pounded beet roots to her foot, removing them as often as they became dry. The result was a most complete and astonishing cure. Such a simple remedy should be

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION .- Philadelphia, May 2. The returns of the municipal election held yesterday shows that nearly 70,000 votes were cast—being nearly 10,000 more than were given at the general election in 1858. Henry (Opposition) is elected mayor over Robbins (Democrat) by 816 majority, and Downing (Democrat) City Comptroller by 120 majority. The rest of the Opposition ticket is elected. The Select Council stands 13 Opposition to 11 Democrats, and the Common Council 52 Opposition to 36 Democrats. At the Presidential election in 1856 the vote of Philadelphia stood—for Buchanan, 38,222; Fillmore and Fremont, 32,077. At the last mayor's election, however, the Opposition majority was 4.704. shows that nearly 70,000 votes were cast—being nearly Opposition majority was 4,704.

THE NEW MEXICAN MAIL.—Independence, Mo., May
1.—The Santa Fe mail from Pawnee Fork arrived today. The conductor reports the road alive with emigrants, who were getting along well. The grass is not
very good, but they can obtain corn some 300 miles out.
There has been no through mail since the 4th of last
month, and there is no telling when one will arrive, as
there are not yet sufficient soldiers on the plains to afford
an escort. Two companies of U. S. infantry were left
at Collinwood. They are to be stationed at Pawnee
Fork.

Singular Coincidence.—There has been a singular coincidence of fate attending the Statue of Mess
Calhoun, Webster and Clay. Mr. Calhoun's statue, of
calhoun, Webster and Clay. Mr. Calhoun's statue, of
dered for Charleston, was lost in a shipwreck off Fine
Island, but finally recovered with an arm broken, which
was subsequently replaced by Mr. Powers, the sculpt, on
never recovered; but a second was cast from the same
model, and is now in the State House yard at Boston.—
The first model for the Statue of Mr. Clay was also lost
at Collinwood. They are to be stationed at Pawnee
Fork.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—New Orleans, May 2.—The schooner Star of the West, from Vera Cruz, April 21, has arrived. She reports that it was doubtful whether the next Conducta would be forwarded to ports on the Gulf Coast. The Government is opposed to an armistice. The civil war is not progressing, owing to the low state of funds in the Treasury.

ITEMS FROM SAVANNAH.—Savannah, May 2.—An immense gathering of the people, irrespective of party assembled to-night. Speeches were made, and the utility of the companion of the seconding South tice. The civil war is not progressing, owing to the low state of funds in the Treasury.

Sales to-day of 400 bales Cotton, at unchanged rates.

THE JOURNA 1860. | ALMANAC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 2 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 The domain of the first state of 30 31 THE DAILY JOURNAL

Published six times a week, at \$6 per vance. Single copies THEER CENTS. THE WILMINGTON JOIN Is issued every Thursday morning, at \$2.50 per levely in advance. This paper contains all the proof the week, and all the important editorial masseveral daily issues, together with a weekly markets of this town.

The circulation of the Weekly paper is now quits constantly on the increase. The Daily Journal very re pectable circulation, especially among has these papers afferd facilities for advertising super these papers afferd facilities for advertising super these papers afferd facilities for advertising super these papers. We also do all kinds of Printing, such as Passe of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Checks, Bill Hedd Circulars, Carda, Posters, Handbills, Lubels, &c. Blanks—For Lawyers, Clerks of Courts, Shers, stables, printed to order, and forwarded to any State, FREE OF FOSTAGE, for \$1 per quire, when as in quires are ordered of one kind, if done on letter of FULLTON 5.

FULTON & PD

HON. WM. GIROD CONVICTED OF FOR gence from Kingston, Jamaica, announces conviction of the Hon. Wm. Girod, editor proprietor of the Colonial Standard and Ja patch. He was sentenced to prison for the Mr. Girod is one of the most talented and d men which Jamaica has ever produced. scholar, a linguist and a periodical writer thing of his legislative ability and journal known and appreciated in England as well he stood without a rival. He was for member of the Assembly for the parish of and was at one time selected by the count gate to plead the cause of the colony befor overnment of Great Britain.

Broom Making .- At the Deaf and Blind at Releigh, N. C., they have gone into the man there for Richmond, Va.

Making brooms has been a branch of busing above institution for years, and it is a matter of to us that the fact has not been made more en known long before this.

Another fugitive slave case came off in York, on the 27th inst. A deputy United Sta shal arrested a colored man named Charles fugitive from B. W. Hamsborough, of Cul-Virginia. The fugitive was brought before States Commissioner Beach, and being identified remanded to his owner. Judge Gould, on apply issued a habeas corpus to bring the man be which process was served, when a crowd number thousand persons gathered and took the man from the custody of the officers and carried hi river, placed him in a boat and rowed across. but another crowd rescued the fugitive. w ence to the matter.

WRECKED SEAMEN .- We learn that the schr. rine, from West Indies, which arrived at this Sunday last, brought as passengers 10 or a domen who were picked up from the wreck of a water somewhere near the Island from where the Calif sailed. Our ship owners and shipping merchan made up funds and sent them on. lieve, in Massachusetts.—Newbern Progres

PAINFULLY SUDDEN DEATH .-- The Milton Chronicle of Saturday, says: It has never fallen to our lot to record a

sudden, so unexpected, and so appalling, as the of Geo. A. Smith, Esq., of this town, who this life without a groan, while sitting in a chi the counting room of his store, perusing a letter Saturday evening, about half-past eight o'clock to the minute of his death, he was, we may so

DEATH OF AN INVENTOR .- Herr Bauer, the original

Europe of all the various quick methods of

lied in Wourzurg at the age of 70 years. He

at Wertemburg, and was an engineer by profession commenced his labors in 1810. The first press m him was for the London Times ; the second for a at Berlin; the third for the State printing house of sia : while the fourth went over to America. tired from business some time since, and li enough to see the great improvements by other inv The bleached remains of the emigrant par cred at the Mountain Meadow, in Utah, have collected into a single grave, and a stone monum conical in form, fifty feet in height, now marks

spot where they rest. This is surmounted by of red cedar, twelve feet in height, on which 18 ed the following inscription:—"Vengeance is missively will repay, saith the Lord." On the base of the ument stands a granite slab, into which are ent words-"Here 120 men, women and children massacred in cold blood, early in September, 1

THE WOOD DELEGATION .- Many of the " Wood "Hard Shell" Delegates, who were refused admission the Convention, left this city for their homes on Wedner day evening In the U.S. M. steamship Nashville, and at the evening train of the Northeastern Rail Road for Now York New York.

Before the departure of these Delegates a gent meeting was held in their quarters, at St. Andrew Hall, and an eloquent address was delivered by the chief, Mayor Wood, who earnestly urged on all being the chief. friends a spirit of co-operation and of orderly submission.

He indignantly repelled the accusations that have been disseminated concerning his intention to make a faction of the concerning his intention of the concerning his in or spiteful opposition.—Charleston Courier, 26th in

The Rutherford Enquirer of the 23d inst., 83, We received a letter yesterday from O. A. Ramso Esq., in which he states that the track laying was c menced on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfor R. R., this side of Charlotte on the 16th instant. large quantity of iron has arrived at Charlotte and i confidently asserted that there will be no interruption to the track laying until Lincolnton is reached.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—There has been a singular